# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY, JULY 23, 1906 XLIV—NO. 17


## RUMORS RIFE OF UPRISING

### Discontent Among Laboring People of the Mexican Republic.

### CIRCULAR ISSUED BY JUNTA

**Publication Asserts That All the Productive Industries of Mexico Are in the Hands of Foreigners, Principally Americans, and Advises That They Be Driven Out.**

Laredo, Tex., July 21.—For some time past rumors have been rife in almost all of the large cities in Mexico which may portend anything from a great strike of the laboring element to a revolution against the administration of President Diaz. Opinion is divided as to what the result will be, but enough credence is placed in the rumors to cause much uneasiness, and steps will be taken to meet any contingency which may arise. Circulars have been posted in Monterey, Saltillo, San Luis Pototsi and other large cities throughout the republic warning all foreigners to leave the country before September 16, the independence day of the republic.

The circular says in substance: "We desire Mexico for the Mexicans and warn all foreigners that if they do not leave the country by September 16 they will be 'driven into the sea.'"

Continuing, the circular says: "The principal industries and business of the republic are in the hands of foreigners, principally Americans. The railroads, although they apparently belong to the nation, are the exclusive property of Americans; the Americans direct them. The mining industry is largely controlled by the foreign element, and our nation, heretofore independent, is being made the servant of foreign capital. We are on the border of an abyss and a great catastrophe menaces us unless we force all foreigners out of the country and give our own people a chance."

The Mexican government does not fear any serious trouble, notwithstanding the posting of these circulars, and will be fully able to cope with any contingency which may arise.

**Americans Leaving.**

New Orleans, July 21.—Seven Americans who left Mexico because of the threats against foreigners passed through New Orleans. With them were their wives and children, making altogether a party of 25 persons. Some of them said that although they intend to return to Mexico if the present anti-foreign movement subsides, they do not now consider the central and northern portions of the country safe for Americans.

## CLERK'S GOOD LUCK.

**Notified That He Has Inherited Three Million Dollars.**

Wichita, Kan., July 21.—Claude Leppelman, 28, who for nine years has been a clerk in a dry goods store here, has been notified that he has inherited $3,000,000 from the estate of J. C. Ingraham, a capitalist of New York, who died less than a year ago and who was a great uncle of Leppelman. Justice Ingraham of the New York supreme court, a nephew of J. C. Ingraham, notified Leppelman of his good fortune.

**Independence Hall at Jamestown.**

Norfolk, Va., July 21.—Ground was broken for the new Independence Hall at the site of the Jamestown exposition. The building will be an exact reproduction of Independence Hall at Philadelphia and will be Pennsylvania's state building at the exposition. It will cost $22,800 and will be constructed as a permanent building that probably will be presented to Virginia at the close of the exposition.

**City Treasurer Arrested.**

Michigan City, Ind., July 21.—City Treasurer C. Elijah Meyer was arrested here charged with secreting public records. The records said to have been secreted are the street improvement ledger and bond record books. Several demands were made upon Mr. Meyer for these books by an auditing firm investigating his accounts without avail. The present action is the result.

**Chance For a Linguist.**

Washington, July 21.—The civil service commission announced that the government stands ready to pay the handsome emolument of $10,000 a year to the man who can speak fluently Greek, Bulgarian and Syrian, and in addition has a working knowledge of Roumanian, Yiddish and Portuguese. Such a linguistic marvel is wanted as interpreter in the immigration service at Boston.

**Portrait of John Hay.**

Washington, July 21.—A portrait of the late Secretary of State John Hay, personally selected by Mrs. Hay, was placed in the diplomatic reception room in the state department.

## OHIO BRIEFS.

**What's Doing in the Buckeye State. Road From River to Lake.**

Columbus, O., July 21.—The Cincinnati, Columbus and Toledo railroad company, of Cincinnati, was incorporated, with $10,000 capital stock, by R. C. Swing, H. J. Gibson, H. E. Frost, H. H. Huffman and C. D. Mathews. The company proposes to construct and operate a steam road connecting Cincinnati with Toledo and passing through the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Madison, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Wyandot, Seneca, Sandusky, Wood, Hancock, Ottawa and Lucas.

**Ohio's Building at Jamestown.**

Norfolk, Va., July 21.—The members here of the Ohio commission are Col. John P. Given, the president; secretary Knight, and Professor Joseph N. Bradford of the chair of architecture of Ohio University, who is the architect for the production here of Adena as the state building. Adena stands at Chillicothe and was the home of the late Governor Worthington.

**Marysville's Bonded Debt.**

Marysville, O., July 21.—The city council has empowered Mayor Hamilton to appoint a commission of three to determine the exact financial status of the city. Some of the members of the council allege that the city has exceeded its authority in issuing bonds. It is alleged that the bonded indebtedness of Marysville is more than $165,000.

**Sisters Drowned.**

Athens, O., July 21.—Florence May Drescher, aged 15, and her sister Laura, 13, daughters of L. D. Drescher of Nelsonville, were drowned in the Hocking river. While sitting on a log on the bank the elder lost her balance and fell in. The other jumped in to rescue her and both drowned.

**Will Probably Die.**

Springfield, O., July 21.—The 3-year-old son of Christopher Hamilton was struck by a Big Four passenger train at Factory street and thrown 25 feet in the air and was struck again as he fell, being thrown against a building 30 feet away. He will probably die.

**Dog Catcher in Trouble.**

Cincinnati, July 21.—During a riot at Turner alley in "Little Bucktown" Harry Kisker, one of the official dog-catchers, fired a shot at a mob of negroes and a bullet struck a colored woman in the head, inflicting what is thought to be a mortal injury.

**Pleaded Not Guilty.**

Gallipolis, O., July 21.—William Fagin, alias Hargraves, arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., on the charge of forging the name of Miss Jennie Dunn to a check for $200, was brought here. He pleaded not guilty and was placed in jail under bond.

**Struck by a Train.**

Cambridge, O., July 21.—Reginald Carrothers, a young man employed at the glass plant here, was hit by a Baltimore & Ohio passenger train near Mineral siding and badly crushed about the body and limbs. He cannot recover.

**Blaze at Akron.**

Akron, O., July 21.—Fire started from an unknown cause in the large buggy factory of G. A. Collins & Son on Main street, within a stone's throw of the central fire station, and caused $6,000 loss to buildings and stock.

**Triple Funeral.**

Dayton, O., July 21.—The remains of Mrs. Walter W. Smith and her daughter Eleanore and son Girard, victims of the railway accident in England, were buried in the family lot at Woodland cemetery.

**Close of Regatta.**

Put-In-Bay, O., July 21.—The Spray of Detroit, 21-footer, was the winner of the final and most satisfactory race of the interlake meet. The course was triangular, four miles to a leg.

**Movements of German Fleet.**

Aalesund, Norway, July 21.—A fleet of 24 German battleships and cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats arrived here. The first squadron, consisting of 11 big ships and a fleet of torpedo boats, proceeded to Molde, the rest of the fleet anchoring here.

**Japs to Buy Railroads.**

Tokio, July 21.—The Japanese government has decided to purchase six railways by December 1, paying for them $125,000,000 in 5 percent bonds, redeemable in five years. It is believed that the market will not be disturbed by the transaction.

**Lived in Cincinnati.**

Toronto, Ont., July 21.—Mrs. Agnes Bridant died suddenly in her apartments in the Bristol building, it is alleged, from the effects of drugs. Her husband, Edmund Bridant, a barber, and Mrs. Lillian Miller have been arrested charged with murder. Mrs. Bridant came from the vicinity of Cincinnati.

**Victim of Black Hand.**

New Rochelle, N. Y., July 21.—Because he spoke sneeringly of the Black Hand society, Douatto Zarillo, an Italian, was shot and killed in the street by two bandits, who also fired on his brother Tomasso and left him for dead.

## NO FURTHER ACTION TAKEN

### Regarding the Proposed Address to the Russian People.

### LOWER HOUSE HUMILIATED

**Sick of Their Action and Willing to Drop the Whole Matter If the Government Is So Minded—Newspapers Suppressed and Police Attacked by Angry Crowd.**

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The lower house of parliament took no further action regarding the proposed address to the people. The Constitutional Democratic members appeared to be heartily sick of the whole episode and anxious to drop the subject if the government is so minded, and there is a disposition to shelve the address by indefinite postponment of the question as to the manner of its publication. Prof. Milukoff and other leaders of the Constitutional Democratic party carefully pointed out that the document is not technically an appeal directed specifically to the people, but might be considered as an "explanation," addressed to nobody in particular, and from this standpoint harmless.

There is no question that the fiasco has enormously shaken the prestige of the Constitutional Democrats and the leaders of that party are crestfallen over having been induced to play with such edged tools. Professor Milukoff, M. Struve and others admitted frankly that one effect will be to postpone to the dim future the advent of a Constitutional Democratic ministry, as the vote on the adoption of the address showed that the party was actually in the minority in the house and too weak to control the situation when faced by the combined opposition of the Right and Left to any measure.

Prof. Milukoff said that he believed there was no longer any reason to apprehend the dissolution of parliament, as the government would rather seek to profit by its dissensions. The Peterhof circles are reported to be jubilant over the discomfiture of the Constitutional Democrats.

**Newspapers Suppressed.**

St. Petersburg, July 21.—The resentment occasioned by the wholesale suppression of newspapers and the closing of the printing establishments led to disorders this evening. A large crowd stoned the mounted police in the vicinity of the Stosnossensky Prospect, and some stones were also thrown at a small detachment of cavalry. Other parties of cavalry soon arrived from all directions. The attitude of the crowd was menacing and the cavalry twice fired volleys of blank cartridges before the mob dispersed. As M. Solomka, the chief editor of the Misla, one of the suppressed papers, is a member of parliament, M. Moroumtseff and Prince Shakoffskoi, respectively president and secretary of the lower house, immediately communicated with the prefect of police and demanded and received assurances that M. Solomka should not be arrested. A demonstration occurred when the police appeared to seal the printing establishment of the Misla in the heart of St. Petersburg. The stone throwers escaped over bridges.

## FATAL FIGHT.

**Man Knocked Unconscious and Drowns in River.**

Chicago, July 21.—Albert Wegel was beaten into unconsciousness by Adolph Adams and then kicked into the river and drowned. The men, each of whom was driving a team, met at the foot of LaSalle street, and after a quarrel began to fight. During their struggles they came close to the edge of the river, where Wegel, who was much the smaller man, was knocked unconscious. Adams kicked him repeatedly, the last kick hurling Wegel off the dock into the stream. Adams was arrested after he made a hard fight against the policeman.

**Deed of Rejected Lover.**

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 21.—Walter Smith, who gives his home as Chicago, shot and killed Goldie Moss, 17, in the doorway of her home. Smith is a rejected lover. He came to Kalamazoo two months ago and soon afterward met Miss Moss. She rejected his attentions because she said he used vile language. Miss Moss was a member of the choir in a Methodist church.

**Oil Depot Burned.**

Singapore, July 21.—The German Asiatic company's oil depot here was burned. Three persons lost their lives during the conflagration. The governor of Singapore has ordered an inquiry into the recent oil fires here.

**General Rice Dead.**

Boston, July 21.—Brigadier General Edmund Rice, retired, died at his home in Wakefield of heart disease. He was 64 years of age. A widow survives him.

## SLIGHT DAMAGE

**At Socorro, According to the Report of a Correspondent.**

Socorro, N. M., July 21.—The Associated Press correspondent who reached this city from El Paso is the first correspondent here since the earthquake. Since July 2 there has been over 100 slight tremors. The two most severe shocks were on July 12 and on Monday last. The damage consists of cracked walls, mostly in adobe houses. About 100 houses are thus affected. The Knights of Pythias hall and the courthouse are damaged. One school house had the plastering shaken down and lost its chimneys. Chimneys are also down on many residences. The women are frightened and sleep in tents. The damage to the courthouse and the residence of Joseph Price, both reported destroyed, amounts to only a few hundred dollars. Several slight quakes were felt here yesterday.

**Man With Police Record.**

Washington, July 21.—A sentence of five years in Moundsville, W. Va., penitentiary was today imposed on Joseph A. Hull, a young man with an international police record, charged with forgery. Two indictments for false pretences and one for embezzlement against him were nolle prossed. Hull admitted having served terms of imprisonment in Nice, France, San Quentin, Cal., and Chicago. He made a frank confession to the court before sentence was passed, and declared that he was not a criminal at heart and never again would commit a criminal act. He is said to be wanted in London.

## SUNDAY CLOSING.

**Missouri Court Renders a Decision Against Saloonkeepers.**

St. Joseph, Mo., July 21.—Judge John A. Rich, who sat in the criminal court to try the case of a dramshop keeper arrested for selling liquor a week ago Sunday, rendered a decision against the saloon keepers. He held that the general Sunday closing statute applies to cities of the second class. This is in accord with the position taken by Gov. Folk when he ordered the police to close the saloons on Sunday and prosecute their keepers under general Sunday closing law.

**Murder Mystery.**

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 21.—The mystery of the finding of two deserted wagons perforated with bullet holes and stained with blood, with the mangled remains of a man and a boy, has been partially cleared by the identification of the victims as Archie Irvine of Cestos, Okla., and his son Thomas, who were traveling from Baker City, Ore. The murders, it is believed, were committed by tramps. Mrs. Irvine, shortly before the murders were committed, left the party and went by train to Oklahoma.

**Fell Ten Stories.**

Pittsburg, Pa., July 21.—Eila Farmerie, 18, employed in the dressmaking department of the dry goods establishment of McCreery & Co. of this city, was instantly killed by falling down the elevator shaft from the tenth floor.

**Feared Bloodshed.**

Odessa, July 21.—The harbor strikers have resumed work. Fearing bloodshed in consequence of the governor general's order, the employers came to an agreement with the workmen, accepting most of the latter's demands.

**Death of Dr. McAffee.**

Rockford, Ill., July 21.—Dr. W. D. McAffee, well known in Grand Army circles in the United States as leading marcher at national encampments died here after a lingering illness.

## TRADE OUTLOOK.

**Large Orders For Fall and Winter Delivery of Staples.**

New York, July 21.—R. G. Dun & Company say: Encouraging reports for this time of the year are received regarding trade, industry and transportation, but there is no response in the market for securities. The best news of the past week comes from agricultural sections, where progress is fully maintained, harvesting of winter wheat promising a larger yield than expected and of good quality, while corn and oats exceed anticipations; cotton picking had begun in the early districts, and hay alone of the leading crops threatened to be short. As results on the farms become assured there is a growth of confidence that brings out large orders for fall and winter delivery of all staples. Sawmills in the northwest are running night crews, new coke ovens are in course of construction, and there is a general disposition to extend facilities in order to keep pace with expanding needs.

**Shot His Farm Hand.**

Decatur, Ill., July 21.—John Bailey, a farmer living four miles east of here, after mortally wounding his farm hand, Albert Wood, gave himself up to Sheriff Chapel and then probably fatally shot himself. It was after the sheriff had taken Bailey back to the farmer's home, preparatory to removing him to Pawpaw, and while the officer was waiting outside, that the latter shot himself. The altercation which led to the shooting was over some work Bailey had told Wood to do.

## PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED

### State Department So Advised by the American Minister.

### DETAILS NOT MADE PUBLIC

**Message Forwarded by the Ministers Present at the Meeting Anxiously Awaited by the Washington Government—Negotiations Conducted on Board an American Warship.**

Washington, July 21.—The state department was advised of the signing of the treaty of peace by the representatives of the belligerent republics aboard the Marblehead. A cablegram was received from Mr. Merry, the American minister to Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, announcing that a treaty of peace had been signed on board the American warship. In his message Mr. Merry referred to a joint message sent by himself and Mr. Combs, the American minister to Guatemala and Honduras, which message had not reached the state department. This message, it is believed, gives details as to the conclusions reached and is awaited anxiously by the officials here. The department has no advices as to the details of this treaty or the extent of the settlement of the question.

The Central American war, which bade fair to involve four or more republics in addition to the two originally concerned, Salvador and Guatemala, began in May with the departure of expeditions from Salvador to assist a Guatemalan revolution under the leadership of General Toledo. Engagements with varying results were fought between the insurrectionary forces and those of the government of Guatemala until Salvador formally entered the conflict. A little later a Guatemalan force entered Honduras, the result being to array that republic on the side of Salvador.

From the moment the trouble passed beyond the phase of an internal disturbance the government at Washington set about instituting measures for the reestablishment of peace. The cruiser Marblehead was ordered from Panama to La Libertad, with directions to report to Leslie Combs, American minister to Guatemala and Honduras, and Mr. Combs and Mr. Merry, minister to Costa Rica and Salvador, were instructed to use their best endeavors with the belligerents to bring the war to a close. At the same time David E. Thompson, American ambassador to Mexico, was instructed to make such representations to the Mexican government as might enlist its efforts for the same end Mexico's desire for peace between its neighbors being well known. Mexico entered heartily into the project, and its diplomatic representatives in Guatemala and Salvador were instructed to co-operate with Ministers Merry and Combs. Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras agreed to an armistice in order that representatives of those governments might meet with the American and Mexican diplomats on board the cruiser Marblehead to consider terms for a treaty of peace. The conference began July 19, the cruiser being then on the high seas off the coast of Guatemala, the Marblehead being practically in neutral territory. The negotiations proceeded expeditiously with the result that terms mutually acceptable to the three republics were arranged July 20.

**Young Woman Missing.**

Belchertown, Mass., July 21.—Vigorous search is being made for the recovery of the body of Miss Winzola Mabel Goodell, 22, who disappeared from her home two weeks ago. It is generally believed the young woman was murdered. When last seen she was on her way to a small pond where she intended to spend a portion of the afternoon rowing. The afternoon of July 6, a strange horse and carriage were seen in the vicinity of the pond. It has not been seen since that day and to learn the identity of the owner of the team the authorities are bending their efforts. For several days the pond was dragged from end to end, but the girl's body was not found.

**Engine Beyond Control.**

Bloomington, Ind., July 21.—Hostler Dillman, who detatched the engine from a passenger train on the new Indianapolis Southern railroad here, was probably fatally injured and an unknown man instantly killed, being crushed beyond recognition. The engine got beyond control of the hostler on a down grade, and crashed into the baggage car of the waiting train. This is the first accident on the new road.

**Thirty-five Thousand Homeless.**

Syzran, Province of Simbirsk, July 21.—The fire which was started here July 19 continued throughout most of yesterday until the whole of the city with the exception of a small section near the railway station, was consumed. The conflagration has rendered 35,000 persons homeless, who also are without food.

## PLEADED GUILTY

**To the Charge of Illegally Fencing Public Lands.**

Helena, Mont., July 21.—W. W. Flatt, of Smith Brothers Sheep company, pleaded guilty in the United States court to illegally fencing public lands in Meagher county and was fined $500 and sentenced to the county jail for 24 hours by Judge Wolverton. State Senator Charles McDonnell of Sweet Grass county was sentenced to spend 24 hours in the Lewis and Clark county jail here and to pay a fine of $250 for illegal fencing of public lands in Sweet Grass county in connection with his sheep business. His partner, Edward Veazey, received a similar sentence and fine. Both pleaded guilty.

## BASEBALL.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

AT WASHINGTON— R. H. E.
Chicago .. ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3
Washington .. 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0
Batteries—White, Patterson and Hart, Sullivan, Patten and Heydon.

AT BOSTON— R. H. E.
Detroit .. ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—4 7 2
Boston ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 11 0
Batteries—Siever and Schmidt; Glaze and Armbruster.

AT PHILADELPHIA— R. H. E.
St. Louis .... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 6 3
Philadelphia .. 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 *—5 6 2
Batteries—Glade and O'Connor; Bender and Schreck.

AT NEW YORK— R. H. E.
Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1—4 11 4
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 *—5 10 1
Batteries—Hess and Kittredge; Newton, Griffith and McGuire.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Phila... | 49 | 31 | .613 | Det't... | 43 | 38 | .531 |
| N. Y .. | 48 | 32 | .600 | St. L... | 42 | 40 | .512 |
| Cleve.. | 48 | 33 | .593 | Wash.. | 30 | 51 | .370 |
| Chica.. | 45 | 37 | .549 | Bost. . | 20 | 63 | .241 |

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

AT CHICAGO— R. H. E.
Chicago .. ... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 *—6 6 1
New York ... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 2
Batteries—Kling and Taylor; Mathewson and Bowerman.

AT ST. LOUIS— R. H. E.
St. Louis .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 1
Brooklyn ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 10 1
Batteries—Thompson and Grady; Easton and Ritter.

AT PITTSBURG— R. H. E.
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 8 1
Philadelphia . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3 10 0
Batteries—McFarland and Phelps; Sparks, Lush and Dooin.

AT CINCINNATI — Cincinnati-Boston game postponed; rain.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chica... | 60 | 25 | .706 | Cin'ti.. | 37 | 48 | .435 |
| N. Y... | 52 | 28 | .642 | Brook.. | 22 | 50 | .390 |
| Pitts... | 52 | 30 | .635 | St L... | 32 | 55 | .368 |
| Phila... | 42 | 43 | .494 | Bost... | 28 | 55 | .337 |

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.**

At Kansas City 5, Louisville 1.
At St. Paul 3, Indianapolis 8.
At Milwaukee 5, Toledo 9.
At Minneapolis 4, Columbus 14.

| CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. | CLUBS | W. | L. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colum.. | 58 | 34 | .630 | Louis.. | 45 | 42 | .517 |
| Milw... | 48 | 41 | .539 | K. C... | 39 | 49 | .443 |
| Toledo. | 47 | 41 | .534 | St. P... | 36 | 52 | .409 |
| Minne.. | 48 | 42 | .527 | Ind'ls.. | 34 | 52 | .891 |

**Celebrated Independence.**

Bogota, July 21.—The people of Colombia celebrated the anniversary of their independence and in honor of the occasion the government released all political prisoners.

**Canal Loan a Success.**

Washington, July 21.—Bids were opened at the treasury department for the $30,000,000 in Panama canal bonds, and although no awards will be made until later, it is evident that the entire issue has been subscribed for at an average of from 103.84 to 103.96. Secretary Shaw and other officials of the treasury department expressed themselves as highly pleased.

## GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@5 80; shipping steers $4 75@5 10; butchers' cattle $4 50@5 00; heifers $3 25@4 50; fat cows $2 25@4 00; bulls $2 75@4 00; good to choice milkers and springers $35 00@50 00; fair to good $25 00@35 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 50@7 00; wethers, $6 00@6 25; mixed, $5 25@5 75; ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $7 00@8 25. Calves—Best, $7 50@8 00. Hogs—Mediums and heavy, $7 10; Yorkers, $7 10@7 15; pigs, $7 15@7 25; roughs, $6 00@6 30; stags, $4 00@5 00.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Choice fat dry-fed steers, $5 10@5 35; choice heifers, $4 35@4 85; fat cows $3 35@3 60; bulls $3 60@3 85; springers $25 00@35 00; common and springs $15 00@20 00 Sheep and Lambs—Spring lambs $7 50@7 75; yearlings $6 25@6 75; wether sheep $5 25@5 50, mixed sheep $5 00@5 25; ewes $4 25@4 50. Calves—$7 00 down. Hogs Receipts 30 cars; shipments light; market higher: Yorkers $7 05; medium heavy $7 00@7 05; pigs $6 90@7 00; stags $4 50@5 00; roughs $5 75@6 00; closed steady.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 75@6 00; prime $5 50@5 70; tidy butchers $4 80@5 10, heifers $2 50@4 50; cows, bulls and stags $2 00@4 00; fresh cows $25@15. Sheep and Lambs—Supply light; market slow; prime wethers $5 60@5 65; good mixed $5 30@5 50; fair mixed $5 00@5 25; lambs $5 00@7 50. Veal Calves—$5 00@7 75. Hogs—Receipts 10 loads and market is strong; heavy hogs $7 00@7 05; mediums $7 15@7 20; heavy Yorkers $7 20; light Yorkers $7 20@7 25; pigs $7 10@7 20.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 25@6 40; cows, $2 75@4 50; heifers, $2 75@5 25; bulls, $2 60@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 60 @ 4 25. Calves — $5 75@7 00. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 50@6 90, medium to good heavy $ 55@6 65; butcher weights $6 80@6 85; good to choice heavy mixed $6 55@6 65; packing $6 00@6 55. Wheat—No. 2 red 79@79½c. Corn—No. 2, 51¼c. Oats—No. 2, 35@35½c.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red 76½@77½c. Corn—No. 3 mixed, 54½@55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 39½c. Rye—No. 2, 62c. Lard—$8 60. Bulkmeats $9 75. Bacon—$10 75. Hogs — $6 87½@6 90; common $6 00@6 70. Cattle—$4 50@5 85; common $2 00. Sheep—$3 00@4 50. Lambs—$4 00@7 85.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 77½c; corn, 53½c; oats, 38c; rye, 59c; cloverseed, $7 10.

## CUT TO THE QUICK.

The president has given orders to government officials to enforce the 8-hour day on all government work.

Recently the pope pierced his thumb with a steel pen and it is feared that he has contracted blood poisoning.

After deliberating 15 minutes the jury in the Harold Robinson bigamy case at Springfield, O., brought in a verdict of guilty.

General Kaulbars has notified the striking workmen at Odessa that they must resume work immediately or be exiled to Siberia.

The Mississippi cotton mills, located at Wesson, Miss., have been ordered to be sold by the federal court to satisfy a $300,000 mortgage.

A wireless message states that the crew of the Norwegian bark Undal were rescued by American line steamer New York 725 miles east of Sandy Hook light.

**Dreyfus Honored.**

Paris, July 21.—A decree appears in the official journal nominating Major Alfred Dreyfus to the Legion of Honor.

**Was a Noted Bigamist.**

Mexico City, July 21.—Dr. Manuel Murbina, one of the best known naturalists in Mexico and noted as a botanist, died suddenly here, aged 63 years.

## INSECT ANATOMY.

**Wonderful Breathing Apparatus of Wasps and Hornets.**

If we take any moderately large insect, say a wasp or a hornet, we can see, even with the naked eye, that a series of small spotlike marks runs along the side of the body. These apparent spots, which are eighteen or twenty in number, are, in fact, the apertures through which air is admitted into the system, and are generally formed in such a manner that no extraneous matter can by any possibility find entrance.

Sometimes they are furnished with a pair of horny lips, which can be opened and closed at the will of the insect; in other cases they are densely fringed with stiff, interlacing bristles, forming a filter which allows air and air alone to pass.

But the apparatus, of whatever character it may be, is always so wonderfully perfect in its action that it has been found impossible to injure the body of a dead insect with so subtle a medium as spirits of wine, although the subject was first immersed in the fluid and then placed beneath the receiver of an air pump.

The apertures in question communicate with two large breathing tubes, which extend through the entire length of the body. From these main tubes are given off innumerable branches, which run in all directions and continually divide and subdivide, until a wonderfully intricate network is formed pervading every part of the structure and penetrating even to the antennae.

## CARE OF CANARIES.

A piece of cuttle bone is needed always, and now and then a lump of sugar.

Guard the cage from draft, from exposure to cold at night and also from too much heat.

Canary seed principally should be given, though now and then a little rape seed is beneficial.

Do not use a painted cage. The bird will peck the cage more or less, and the paint thus imbibed is very injurious.

The larger the cage the better it is for the birds, and if not new it should be scalded and well dried before putting them into it.

Avoid frightening the birds in any way. It is very easy to have them know you and welcome your coming, but they do not like to be handled.

The cage should be thoroughly cleaned every morning, placing a piece of clean brown paper, not newspaper, on the bottom. Perches should also be washed daily.

**The Best Weight Guessers.**

Butchers are the world's best weight guessers. The butcher's difficult trade gives him a skill in weight guessing that is almost incredible. It is a commonplace thing in a meat shop to see a butcher seize hold of a huge red round of beef and slash off with a great knife four pounds just, or two and a half pounds just, or six pounds just, according to the order. The buyer of meat wants to get the weight he asked for, no more and no less, and he wants this weight in one piece, not in one big piece and two or three little ones. To satisfy the buyer the butcher has been compelled to acquire extraordinary skill in judging just how much a certain portion of a round of meat weighs and in cutting off that portion smoothly and accurately.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**Most Nutritious Food.**

Taking all the ordinary foodstuffs, the one which would best fulfill the requirements of life and strength would be substantial slices of whole meal wheaten bread, eaten with crust and spread with good butter. Practically all the constituents necessary for the support of life and the building up of tissue are contained in this food. It has the further advantage of being extremely satisfying. If fresh milk or buttermilk were drunk with it an almost complete diet would be obtained, so far as the mere sustaining of physical health and strength was concerned.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

**Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.**

L. C. Binkley and family, of Leetonia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Adams in North Hill street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H Breed, of Toledo, are guests of Mr. and Mrs W. F. Breed, in Grant street.

Miss Sara Griffin left on Saturday for a brief visit with her sister, Mrs. Albert Arthur, in Akron.

John Burns, conductor in the Baltimore & Ohio yards, left Saturday morning for Uhrichsville, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns, for two days.

Canton branch No. 28, Catholic Ladies of Ohio, has extended an invitation to branch No. 58 of this city to attend a picnic at Meyer's lake on Wednesday, July 25.

Miss Helen Jimeson, of Steubenville, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. A. Beckley, in Pike street. Miss Fern Rhoades, of Elyria, spent Saturday with Miss Lucile Beckley.

The Lick Run Oil and Gas Company, of Canton, $35,000, has been incorporated by Nathan Holloway, Samuel H. Unefer, August Dannemiller, W. E. Sherlock and H. H. Harkill.

The miners at Strabley's mine at Salineville agreed among themselves that they would not pay the fifty cents per week per man that was assessed by the miners' union to assist those still out on strike

The English Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's church will hold its annual picnic at Meyer's lake on Wednesday, July 25. All members are requested to take the 12:45 o'clock car and bring well filled baskets.

Mrs. Samuel Hirtz, of Bucyrus, while canning fruit had an eye blown out by the explosion of a glass fruit jar. The scalding liquid inflicted terrible burns, while the flying glass gouged out one eye.

Friday afternoon's thunderstorm blew down a few telephone wires and disabled a number of instruments, but caused no serious damage to buildings. A bolt of lightning struck the electric light wires in the park and caused vivid flashes for a moment.

Relatives in North Lawrence received word Thursday afternoon that Thomas Jackson, of that place, had his right hand taken off by catching it in the machinery at the Goodrich Rubber Company's plant at Akron, where he is employed. He is unmarried.

Jesse E. Neighbor, a merchant of Newcomerstown, has had his tongue removed in an operation for cancer. At two previous operations parts of the tongue were taken off Strange as it may seem, his speech is not affected, and he has no difficulty in talking.

Attorneys for the Law and Order league at Wooster announce that they will cause arrests under the search and seizure law to test the right of a brewery situated in a dry township to sell at wholesale to residents of the township and to citizens of Wooster. The Law and Order league claims the sales are contrary to law.

Miss Susan Emmerick, of this city, and Mr. Donald H. Miller, of Pittsburg, were quietly married at the parsonage of St. Paul's Lutheran church at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening by the Rev. L. H. Burry. The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper at the home of the bride's parents in West Tremont street. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will live in Pittsburg.

Notices have been posted in the township calling for a local option election on August 4. Sugarcreek township has been dry for a number of years, although an election is held as often as the law will allow, the last one being held in June of last year. It is thought that the projectors of the new town of Brewster will make a special effort to make the township wet in order that they may have saloons there.—Beach City Commercial.

The city of Alliance seems to have gotten itself into trouble. Last spring Chief of Police Howell confiscated two slot machines which he found in operation in violation of an ordinance. Mayor McConnell on April 27 held a hearing in the case and by virtue of his authority under the ordinance, condemned the machines as gambling devices and ordered them destroyed and named Officer Greenawalt as the destroyer. Beeson appealed the case to the common pleas court for a rehearing and this court, with Judge Harter presiding, rendered a decision reversing the decree of the mayor's court and thereby deciding the ordinance invalid.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Schwalm celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary at their home in McLain street Wednesday evening from 5 to 9 o'clock. Forty guests were present. Supper was served at two long tables decorated with sweet peas and lighted by candles. A number of pieces of solid table silverware, a beautiful quarter sawed oak library table and a cut glass fruit dish were given Mr. and Mrs. Schwalm. Supper was served at 5 o'clock and the evening was spent on the lawn. The out of town guests present were Mrs. Laura Schwalm, Miss Lucretia Schwalm, Mrs. Milton Schaffer, Miss Esther Schaffer, Miss Elizabeth Markling and Miss Walser, of Canton. The guests included only relatives and neighbors.

### OBITUARY.

FREDERICK L. PETIT.

Frederick Lewis Petit, a resident of Wayne county, O., was born in Audincourt, France, May 31, 1811. At the age of 15 years he united with the French Reform denomination, of which he was a consistent member for over eighty years. In April, 1812, he was united in marriage to Eliza Mabile, to which union was born one daughter. In 1853 he came with his family to America and located in Calmutch, Wayne county, O., where he resided for thirteen years. In 1866 he moved with his family on his farm near West Lebanon in Sugarcreek township, where he resided for over forty years, devoting his time principally to farming. On June 26, 1886, his wife Eliza died. Mr. Petit died at his home after a short illness of a complication of diseases incidental to old age on July 10, 1906, at the ripe old age of 95 years, 1 month and 10 days.

During the latter years of his life Mr. Petit was confined principally to his home on account of old age. He was a man of sedate habits and was surrounded by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was a kind husband, a good neighbor, an affectionate father and a great lover of children. The deceased has one daughter, one grandchild and one great grandchild, who survive him, and a large circle of friends and neighbors to mourn his loss. Mr. Petit, we believe, was the oldest man in Wayne county. On his ninety-fifth anniversary he made the remark to his daughter that he was rich in years. Just two days before he died he told his relatives that he did not fear death. "I realize that all is well with me," he said, "and that it is far better to be absent from the body and be present with the Lord" Mr. Petit was a firm believer in Christ and lived a truly devoted christian life.

The funeral was conducted in the M. E. church at West Lebanon by the Rev. William J. Williams, of West Brookfield. Text, Phs. 1, 21, "For to me to live is Christ and to die is gain." S. P. W.

M. L. HOAGLAND.

Navarre, July 20.—M. L. Hoagland, a well known veteran of the Civil war, aged 64 years, died at the family home here of a complication of diseases Thursday afternoon. The deceased was born in Newcomerstown, September 1, 1842, but had lived in Navarre since returning from the war. He served in Company H, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment O. V. I, Twenty-third army corps, and later in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth regiment O. V. I., in the Ninth army corps. He saw more than three years of actual service. Of late years he had lived a retired life. The funeral will be held from the late residence Saturday at 2 o'clock, and the Grand Army post will have charge of the services. Interment will be made in the Union cemetery.

MARY A. DERBYSHIRE.

Mary A. Derbyshire, aged 35 years, died at the family home, 272 North Summit street, at 8:10 o'clock Saturday morning, after an illness of nearly ten years' duration, the greater part of the time suffering intensely from rheumastism. The deceased was the daughter of the late David Derbyshire, and moved to this city from Akron in 1880. She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Derbyshire, one sister, Elizabeth, and three brothers, Thomas and William, all of this city, and John, of Akron. She was a member of the Christian church since 15 years of age. The funeral will be held from the house at 2:30 Monday afternoon, the Rev. John W. Kerns officiating. Interment in Massillon cemetery.

JOSIAH ECKROATE.

Josiah Eckroate, aged about 79 years, died at the family home in Canton Friday night at 11 o'clock. The funeral will be held from St. Joseph's church, Canton, Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The deceased was an uncle of E. P. Converse, of Massillon, and formerly lived in Navarre.

## PRIMARIES AUGUST 11.

### Democratic Central Committee Endorsed Bryan for President.

Canton, July 21.—The members of the Democratic central committee, with twenty-nine members present, met here this afternoon to decide whether primaries or a convention should be held for the nomination of county candidates. It was unanimously decided that the primaries should be held on August 11, from 2 to 7 p. m., and that at the same time delegates to the state and congressional conventions will be selected. Stark county will be entitled to twenty delegates to the state convention, and about one hundred delegates to the congressional convention.

In a resolution offered by R. I. Gregory, of Canton, William Jennings Bryan was endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1908.

B & O. Sunday Excursions, Every Sunday to Bridgeport (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Cleveland.

## HUSBAND CAUSES WIFE'S ARREST.

### Woman was a Former Resident of Massillon.

### CASE HAS PECULIAR FEATURES.

Mrs. Miller was Granted a Divorce from Her Husband, but the Decree was Set Aside—Defendant's Aunt Furnishes Bond.

Canton, July 21.—Edward H. Miller, of Cleveland, who says that he was employed in the office of Mayor Johnson as a stenographer a few years ago, came to Canton Friday and during the afternoon he had an affidavit prepared for his former wife, Nellie L. Miller, and Andrew J. Slentz, charging them with unlawfully cohabiting. The papers were placed in the hands of Detective Ryan and he had no trouble in locating the pair at 731 South Market street, they occupying a residence in the rear of this place. Saturday morning Mrs. Miller and Slentz appeared before the mayor and the affidavits were read to them. They entered pleas of not guilty and gave bond for their appearance before Mayor Turnbull Monday morning at 10 o'clock. These bonds were signed by Mrs. T. C. McDaniels, living in North Clay street, Massillon, she being an aunt of the accused woman. The case is a peculiar one. The woman in the case was born in Navarre, her name being Nellie L. Klotz. She was reared by her aunt, Mrs. McDaniels, in Massillon, and spent much of her time in New York at the home of Mrs. T. H. Davis, publisher of what is called Home Life. Mrs. Davis is a relative of Mrs. Miller and is quite wealthy. Miss Klotz stayed with her for a number of years and then a quarrel took place, the result being that Miss Klotz went to Cleveland, where she married Miller. Three children were born to them. The co had trouble and Miller left home while he was absent Mrs. Miller made a living by taking in roomers and in the meantime she got a divorce from Miller on a charge of cruelty. It appears that he was never served with a notice that she was applying for a separation and when he came back to Cleveland he found that a divorce had been granted. He went into court and had the decree set aside and the case reopened. He then came here and caused the arrest of his wife and her friend Slentz. When Ryan went to the place he knocked at the door and asked who lived there. The woman refused to answer until he said that he was an officer and then Slentz volunteered the information that they were occupying separate apartments. They were arrested and Slentz spent the night at the city prison, while the woman was allowed to remain at home with her children. Miller had accompanied Ryan and he picked up his children and hugged and caressed them, saying that he had not done so for a year or more. The scene was a very affecting one. When all parties concerned appeared at the mayor's office Saturday morning Mrs. Miller took exception to some remark made by her husband and struck at him with an umbrella that she carried. Attorney Luther Day is defending the couple, while they are being rosecuted by W. L. Day, the police prosecutor.

Word has been received from Detroit of the marriage of Miss Maude Gibbs, of this city, and John W. Payler, a traveling man, the ceremony taking place Wednesday, and the couple are expected home in a few days.

Mrs. Lydia A. Marshall, of Tuscarawas county, who was placed under arrest for giving "pow-wow" treatments without a license under the state laws, was fined $25 and costs by Justice of the Peace James Bowman, Friday afternoon.

## TO ENLARGE PLANT.

### A Larger Ice Output at the Local Brewery.

William Schuster, local manager for the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries' Company, says the company will enlarge its artificial ice producing plant in a few months, and that at the beginning of next summer the ice plant will be known as a one hundred-ton daily capacity plant. Day and night shifts will be employed.

With reference to the rumored merger of the company he represents and the Cleveland-Sandusky Brewing Company, he says that nothing is known of the reported change here. A similar denial has been made by President Rommel, of Canton, of the Stark-Tuscarawas Company.

Low excursion fares July 23 26. Consult agents for rates and limits, or M G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

## NEARBY TOWNS.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, July 20.—The wedding of Mr. Ernest Kempf and Miss Laura Stauffer took place Sunday at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kempf.

Miss Fanny Lehman, while loading hay for her father, Isaac Lehman, fell off the load and broke both arms. Dr. Smiley, of West Lebanon, dressed her wounds.

The new cutoff for the Wabash railroad is progressing rapidly. Three contractors with men and teams are working in our community.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, July 20.—Miss Grace Gabriel, of West Lebanon, and Miss Cora Lehman, of Akron, are visiting friends and relatives around here.

Louis Stauffer, who died last Thursday, was buried Saturday. Interment was made n the old cemetery.

Miss Adelia Tieche, of Maysville, spent Sunday with Clara Maurer.

Mrs. Sophia Rosenfield and family are visiting relatives in this place.

Louis Jeandrevin, who has been ill for some time, is better at this writing.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, July 21.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Peter Betscheiter, of Crystal Spring, a daughter.

Miss Chloe Crookston is visiting relatives and friends here.

John A. Leonard, deputy postmaster at Crystal Spring, attended the meeting of the state league of postmasters held in Canton Thursday.

Miss Bertha Stoner, a former teacher in the school at Crystal Spring, is visiting at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cashenhiser.

Mr. and Mrs. William Preece, of Mansfield, are the guests of relatives in the city.

ORRVILLE.

Orrville, July 23.—The Orrville Citizens band gave a sacred concert in Orr's woods on Sunday at 2:30 p. m. The music was very good and the attendance large.

There will be a street fair in this place this fall, notwithstanding it has been stated there would be none.

Mrs. William Barnard and children, of Wooster, spent last Friday with J. M. Fiscus and family in South Main street.

Miss Edna Ammann is visiting her brother, H. A. Ammann, and family at Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Myers and son, of Allegheny, Pa., visited the latter's brother, J. M. Fiscus, and family, several days last week, returning home on Friday.

Mrs. Chloe Smith is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stuck, in Akron.

The water supply here is very low, and in fact a greater part of the time the residents on the south side of the hill have no water for days at a time. The matter is a very serious one, as a fire might break out and the town be wiped away. The meters are not being put in yet, as it is thought there is too much waste. It is suggested that they be put in at once. Two railroads get water from the plant here, and the residents have to do without it on the south side on this account.

Orrville on Saturday night is like a regular fair and the streets are so crowded that one can scarcely get around. Every place is filled up with horses and buggies. The merchants are doing a good business.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fortune left on an excursion to Niagara Falls last Thursday afternoon. They will be gone a week.

## A NEW CABINET.

### President Castro Gets Busy on His Return Home.

Caracas, Venezuela, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—President Castro has appointed a new cabinet, to succeed the ministry appointed by Vice President Gomez during his temporary occupancy of the presidency.

## HIBERNIAN OFFICERS.

Saratoga, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The Ancient Order of Hibernians elected Matthew Cummings, of Boston, president; James C. Carroll, of Columbus, O., secretary; the ladies' auxiliary elected Miss Arona Emalia of Scranton, president. In dianapolis was chosen for the next convention.

## SOAP PLANT BURNED.

Chicago, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The soap and tallow plant of John Fitzpatrick & Company burned today. Loss seventy-three thousand dollars.

Tied down to his desk in the office,
While others are free and at play,
Papa fancies he is having a vacation,
While drinking Rocky Mountain Tea
The Baltzly Company.

Homeseekers and Tourists B. & O. exceedingly low rates. Consult ticket agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

**Coast Resorts, B. & O.**
Exceptionally low excursion rates.

## STATE HOSPITAL'S MONTHLY REPORT

### On July 15 Institution Contained 1,573 Patients.

### INSANITY IS ON THE INCREASE.

Overcrowding of Hospitals Said to be Due to Lax Immigration Laws—Cleveland Hospital has More Foreigners than Americans—Crops being Harvested.

As already stated in The Independent, the regular monthly meeting of the board of trustees was held at the Massillon state hospital on Thursday. G. H. Gibson, of Cleveland, was appointed to succeed Harry Richeimer, of this city, as storekeeper and bookkeeper. Dr. Villord Adair, of Cambridge, was appointed to fill one of the positions on the staff of physicians which was made vacant by the resignations of Drs. H. E. McGeorge and Harry Vaughn. Superintendent H. C. Eyman was given authority to appoint three junior physicians. The latter will not be under contract and will not become members of the regular staff of physicians until they become familiar with the work.

The hospital's monthly report, from June 15 to July 15, showed that there were 1,555 patients at the institution. Admitted during the month, 41; discharged as recovered, 11; as improved, 3, and unimproved, 2. There were 7 deaths. On July 15 there were 1,573 patients at the hospital.

There has been considerable controversy among the different hospitals for the insane as to whether insanity is increasing or is just about at a standstill in the state of Ohio. At the Massillon institution figures indicate a slight increase, while at the Newburg hospital there is a steady increase in the number of inmates. On January 1 there were 675 women and 762 men at the Massillon hospital for the insane. On July 20 there were 707 women and 745 men. This shows an increase of 32 women and a decrease of 17 men, or a total of 15, who came to the hospital since January 1. At present there are 119 patients from the institution at home with their friends and relatives visiting during the summer months. Generally during February and March more men are admitted at the hospital than any of the other months in the year, while in July more women are admitted. At the Cleveland hospital for the insane it is altogether different, as the failure of the national government to restrict and safeguard immigration is held responsible for the steady increase in patients. Nearly twice as many foreigners are sent to the Cleveland hospital as Americans. There are practically no foreigners in the Massillon institution.

Fifteen years ago about 700 foreign patients were at the Cleveland hospital under treatment. Now the total exceeds 1,400. The admissions in the twelve months fifteen years ago totaled 284. Of these 194 were of American birth and 90 came from abroad. During the last year the admissions increased to 491, of which 195 were native Americans and 296 of foreign birth. In other words, while the yearly number of unfortunates of this class born under the Stars and Stripes is practically remaining stationary the increase among those born abroad is more than 200 per cent.

"These figures give room for considerable thought," said Dr. Howard, of the Cleveland hospital, the other day. "Students of the subject will doubtless find considerable significance in the fact that the increase in insanity practically is confined to the immigrants. This gives rise, naturally, to the question whether, for national preservation, we should not erect more rigid bars at all ports of entry. It is greatly to be regretted that legislation of this nature should not have been enacted at the session of congress just closed."

The increase in the totals is much greater than indicated by the comparative figures. In 1890 the hospital received patients from Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Lake and Geauga counties. Now the list of eligibles includes only Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga counties.

Congress passed a measure called an immigration bill. In its original form this increased the head tax from two dollars to five dollars and required of immigrants the ability to read and write in some language. There was the strongest pressure exerted against these provisions which fell heavily on congressmen representing cities.

As a result the House first incorporated numerous exceptions in the bill designed to permit the Russian or political refugees to enter whether they could or could not qualify. Then the head tax was reduced to its present figure and in lieu of the educational test clause a commissioner was authorized to study the problem and report at the next session In such form the bill became law. Its net result is to establish the commission.

All the hay at the Massillon hospital has been cut and hauled into the barn. Only part of the wheat was hauled in; the rest will be thrashed out in the fields next week. The oats is now ready to be cut and the work of cutting it will begin some time next Monday. The sweet corn is growing well, and from present indications the hospital patients will be served with a meal of roasting ears in a week or so.

Dr. W. H. Homiston, of Cleveland, was a guest at the Eyman residence on the plains on Thursday evening.

## A RESTRAINING ORDER.

### Cumberland Presbyterians Enjoined by Court.

Nashville, Tenn, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Judge Childress, of the circuit court, today granted an injunction restraining all those who claim to be still Cumberland Presbyterians from interfering in any way with the services, property or judicatories of the Presbyterian church, formerly known as the Cumberland Presbyterian.

## BREAK IN A STRIKE.

Columbus, O., July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The first break in the molders' strike came today when Kinnear & Company reached an agreement with their men, who will return to work Monday.

G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn., B. & O. Very low excursion rates August 10th to 12th.

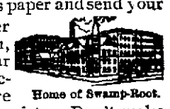

**DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?**

**Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.**

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, uric acid, catarrh of the bladder and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work and in private practice, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles are sold by all good druggists. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.


**Your Summer Vacation**

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G. P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Want column ads. pay Try it


# Baltimore & Ohio Rv.

**Special Low Rates**

# EXCURSION to ATLANTIC CITY

***Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, N. J., Ocean City, Md and return,***

## THURSDAY, AUG. 16, '06

**ROUND TRIP $15.50 from Massillon.**

Tickets good returning 15 days including date of sale. For full details call on nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent.


## INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day.

**Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.**

**FOR RENT**

FIVE room house, 132 E. Tremont street. Possession at once. $10.00 per month. Isaac Conard, over Merchant's Bank.

FOUR rooms with bath on W. Main street, and one 9 room house on S. East street; possession given at once. See S. Burd.

HOUSE to rent at 144 E. South St. Wm. McMillan, Att'y.

OFFICE ROOM—First class office room. Inquire of Thomas Burd at James R. Dunn's office, opera block.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at Independent office.

STORE ROOM—One store room on Main street. rent cheap to desirable parties. S. Burd.

TWO 6 room apartments in house 73x75, N. Mill St.; well and cistern water, gas for light and heat; possession given Aug. 1. Inquire Geo. W. Henrich, 79 N. Mill St. Farmers phone 64.

TWO seven room apartments; bath and all modern improvements; central location. Inquire of Wm. A. Pietzcker.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

VAULTS and cespools cleaned, new one constructed and repaired. Chas. Swarms, 36 Warwick street. Farmers phone 426 or leave orders at Fetzer's Blacksmith shop.

WHEN IN CANTON stop at the Germania Hotel, 438 South Cherry street, near Ft. Wayne depot. Excellent meals, clean beds, sample room in connection. William C. Widder, prop., formerly of 711 East Tuscarawas street.

**LOST.**

GLASSES—A pair of gold glasses with double lenses. Finder leave at Independent Co. office and get reward.

SATCHEL—Black morocco hand satchel, last Tuesday, containing small amount of money. Finder please return to this office.

UMBRELLA—Silver mounted with name Grace engraved on handle. Umbrella was a much valued present. Finder please return to Miss Grace Busby, 87 North street.

WRIST BAG—A new brown wrist bag, containing handkerchiefs and six gold pens, on the Turkeyfoot road on Sunday. Finder please return to Independent office and receive reward.

**FOUND.**

BABY'S COAT. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

POCKETBOOK—In front of Frank Schworm's grocery a pocketbook containing a small amount of money. Owner can have same by calling on Geo. Squires, 171 Duncan street, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Want Column ads. pay.

**FOR SALE.**

BEAUTIFUL PIANO—Upright, good as new, must be sold at once. Price cuts no figure. Address Piano, care Independent.

EIGHT room house on Wismar street; city and cistern water. Gas for light and heat. Lot 81x235 feet. Will sell at a bargain. Farrell & Schultz, 6 S. Erie St.

GAS STOVES. Inquire at Independent Co.

HOUSE—One large house newly painted and papered on S. East street, No. 97. Will sell very cheap if sold soon. See S. Burd.

ICE—On July 24, 1906, at Millport, O., I will offer for sale about 100 tons of ice, stored in ice house at that place. Terms cash. Privilege of ice house until same is used. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock p. m. John Pahlau, administrator of Henry Pahlau, deceased.

I MAKE abstracts of title, write deeds and mortgages, at the law office of R. A. Finn, attorney at law, over 26 East Main street, Massillon, O. Justin R. White, Notary Public.

LOT on South High street, 52 feet frontage; also lot on Wellman street, 50 feet frontage. Bargain for quick buyer. Geo. R. Hankins, over Merchants' Bank.

ORGAN BARGAINS that have been exchanged on pianos, $8, $10, $12, $15 up. The Klein & Heffelman Co., Canton, O

PHAETON—Brand new Phaeton, used only twice. T. H. Smith, 259 E. Main St.

PONY, harness and combination trap and surrey. Thoroughly broken for children. E. C. Browne, New Philadelphia, O.

SQUARE PIANOS at a great reduction $25 up. We need the room. The Klein & Heffelman Co., Canton, O.

TICKETS—Ocean Steamship Tickets—NORTH GERMAN LLOYD HAMBURG AMERICAN, CUNARD, FABRE, AUSTRO-AMERICAN, ITALIAN LLOYD & PRINCE LINES. Money forwarded anywhere. Warren E. Russell, 2 East Tremont street.

**WANTED**

AGENT—Special agent to appoint local canvassers for "Keyless Padlock." New invention. Demand enormous. Good salary and expenses payable weekly. Address, Manufacturer, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia Pa.

GIRL for dining room at once. Inquire at Millerontan.

MEN—$91.00 monthly made passing bills, tacking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION as housekeeper or to assist in general housework by a reliable young woman with small child. Inquire Mrs. Hammer, 83 S. Mill St.

**For Sale or Rent.**

HOUSE—New 4 room house, gas and city water, $25 cash balance easy monthly payments or will rent for $7 a month. The Massillon Realty Co., over Merchants Bank.


# Now On Sale for August.

**Everybody's Magazine.**

**Success, Ainsler's, People's, Scribner's, Cosmopolitan, Delineator, Monthly Story, Metropolitan,**

**Burr McIntosh.**

## BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# TRICKS OF ORATORY

DEVICES USED BY NOTED SPEAKERS TO GAIN A POINT.

**The Effect Demosthenes Attained by Mispronouncing His Words—The Trap Into Which the Eloquent Curran Drew a Witness.**

One wonders of Demosthenes whether he ever in after years resumed of set purpose that habit of stammering which he had taken such heroic means to eradicate. A stammer is a most effective trick sometimes, and we know that Alcibiades found his lisp by no means the least useful of his many winning ways. The trick in oratory combines both the conventional meanings of the word. It is sometimes a habit, sometimes a will, sometimes both.

Addison tells a capital story of a trick in forensic oratory. At Westminster hall "there was a counselor who never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he used to twist about a thumb or finger all the while he was speaking. The wags of those days called it 'the thread of his discourse,' for he was not able to utter a word without it," as a foolish client proved once to his own cost, for he stole the thread, and his advocate came to utter grief.

Another clever sort of trick, the "taking dodge," to borrow a phrase from the vernacular, is the more generally interesting. The classic instance which naturally occurs to every one is Burke's famous "dagger scene" in the house of commons when he emphasized his peroration regarding the reign of terror in France by dramatically throwing a dagger on the floor of the house as an example of the methods of the apostles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

One of the tricks credited to Sheridan was very much on the lines of a famous "score" of classic times. A member whose admiration for the brilliant statesman was not tempered with discretion greatly annoyed Sheridan by continually ejaculating, "Hear, hear!" without rhyme or reason. Sheridan determined to give him a lesson. At the close of one of his speeches, denunciatory of some individual, he used the words, "Where shall we find a more foolish knave or a more knavish fool than he?"

"Hear, hear!" came as usual from the troublesome enthusiast. Sheridan bowed, thanked him for so obligingly supplying the required information and resumed his seat.

And long centuries before Demosthenes, inveighing against an opponent who was suspected of receiving subsidies from the court of Persia, passionately asked the crowded audience, "Is he not Misthotos—a hireling?" But as though inadvertently he mispronounced the words so obviously that the audience shouted out corrections from all points—"Misthotos! Misthotos!" the effect of which was to make the citizens themselves apply the opprobrious epithet.

Not very dissimilar in character is one of the many tricks attributed to Curran. He was engaged on a case wherein the principal witness on the other side was a gentleman of position whose evidence, if accepted, would be conclusive. In his opening speech Curran inveighed with all the bitterness and eloquence in his power against the chief witness for the other side, but without actually mentioning his name. When the time came for the witness—a Mr. Leger—to be sworn Curran interposed in the blandest way that this was surely a needless formality. Mr. Leger's character was such that he felt sure the jury would accept his simple assertion. The unfortunate man fell into the trap. "I am glad, Mr. Curran, you have a better opinion of me now than when you first spoke." "You admit, then, sir, that, though I named no names, you recognized my description as applying to yourself?"

Another of Curran's oratorical tricks is not unlike one Sheridan perpetrated on the house. In this case the last speaker, it will be remembered, had wound up his speech with a classical quotation, which, to judge from the plaudits it received, made a most effective point. Sheridan in his reply regretted the honorable member had not completed the quotation. He would do so himself, and the house would then see how fatal to the contention of the honorable member was the authority he had cited, whereupon Sheridan with magnificent dramatic effect recited a sonorous piece of gibberish! And the house applauded vigorously.

Curran's trick was at the expense of a preternaturally stupid jury. The judge happened to be a consummate classical scholar and, knowing Curran to be the same, was naturally astounded on hearing him quote a piece of Latin as coming from the Phantasmagoria of the historian Hesiod! "You mean Latin poet, Mr. Curran. Hesiod was a Greek, a poet and not a historian, and I doubt whether he ever wrote a work called the Phantasmagoria. The lines are Juvenal's." "Hesiod, my lord, I assure you, and Greek, not Latin." "You must be out of your senses, Mr. Curran, or think I am out of mine. The lines are Latin." "Well, my lord, I can only suggest that we leave it as an issue for the jury, and I'll be bound they will find it—Greek." The trick was perfectly effectual.—London Globe.

**A Chesterfield Retort.**

When Lord Chesterfield was in his last illness and his death was only a matter of a few weeks, his physician advised him to go for an easy drive in his carriage, and he went out. As the equipage was proceeding slowly along it was met by a lady, who remarked pleasantly to the great invalid, "Ah, my lord, I am glad to see you able to drive out!" "I am not driving out, madam," answered Chesterfield. "I am simply rehearsing my funeral."

# HANDLING A REVOLVER.

**How to Hold One For Accuracy In Shooting.**

"There is a way to hold a revolver by which a more reasonable accuracy can be secured than by the manner in which it is ordinarily held, George Clarke, crack shot, informs me," says a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The usual grasp of a revolver is with the forefinger pressing the trigger, and even many experts follow this method, but it is not the best, nevertheless, and in the case of one who is not used to handling the weapon is not to be advised.

"The best way to hold a revolver is with the second, or middle, finger pressing the trigger, the forefinger extending along the side of the barrel in such a way that it will assist in keeping the weapon steady. That is the great desideratum in endeavoring to make a shot with a revolver, keeping the thing steady. It bucks up under the muscular action required to pull the trigger with the forefinger and unless one is thoroughly practiced the bullet will fly above the mark aimed at. An expert trains himself to prevent this bucking up, and the strength of his wrists is such, gained through practice, that it scarcely occurs at all; therefore he decries any other than the forefinger pull, though even he might be more sure of better results if he followed the method I have outlined.

"For inexperienced persons desiring to make a pot shot of an enterprising burglar who may have gained admittance to the house the middle finger pull is to be recommended, for it does away with the bucking altogether and the bullet, therefore, will surely follow the aim of the eye."

**How to Train Your Dog.**

In managing your dogs there will not perhaps be much fun unless you can follow your individual notions on what constitutes enjoyment, says Joseph A. Graham in the Outing Magazine. There is not perhaps a single thrill in twisting your soul to carry out processes which rasp against the grain. However, I am not your parish priest, but a dog man. Whatever your imagination may invent, the dog is still a dog and has none of the attributes which we assign to ourselves when we feel mushy. A dog understands "yes" and is equally competent to grasp the "no." Outside of that he is all dog and follows his dog ways. He indulges in no mental refinement and will not comprehend many of your changes of mood or mind. Whatever you undertake to teach, make it plain, simple and unchangeable. It is a pity that he must be taught not to jump up on people and compliment them with his caresses. He means well, but must be disciplined sternly into knowing that it is not good form under any circumstances. The discipline need not be accompanied by any severity. A light touch with a whip, if applied invariably, will soon settle the matter. Some kennel men adopt the plan of stepping lightly on the hind foot, and it is perhaps the clearest way of conveying the idea.

**How to Learn to Swim.**

Give the boy who is learning to swim a board or a piece of timber large enough to support him so long as he rests only his hands upon it and keeps his body well submerged, says Country Life In America. Let him learn now the lesson of the supporting power of water by raising his feet from the bottom, by jumping and dancing while holding the board to avoid an involuntary ducking. It will not require much time for him to find that the water will all but hold him up and that his dependence on the board need not be very great. Teach him that the less he exposes his body or arms above the surface the easier it is to keep up. Let him raise his arms above his head and see how much easier it is to keep his feet on bottom, and, then, putting his arms under again, how easily his feet seem to leave the sand.

**How to Revive Faded Roses.**

Roses which have wilted and are seemingly fit for the rubbish heap may often be revived and freshened by putting the stems in a tumbler of water and then placing the tumbler containing the roses into a vessel of sufficient size to cover the entire bouquet, says the New York Press. After this closed container stands twenty-four hours the roses will be found to be almost as fresh as when picked from the bushes, with every petal covered with artificial dew. Wilted lettuce may also be refreshened and kept in excellent condition for weeks if treated in this manner.

**How to Whiten Yellow Silk.**

When either white silk fabric or embroidery has become yellow from careless washing it may be bleached in the following manner: Dissolve two ounces each of salt and oxalic acid in six quarts of cold water. Soak the silk in this until the yellow tinge disappears. This will take about an hour in ordinary cases. Immediately rinse in several clear waters to remove every trace of the acid.

**How to Be Beautiful.**

Take care of your health and your conscience and beautifying will not be a difficult matter. Mold your disposition so that those who meet you will feel the warmth of the golden sunshine of your soul. Don't live in a cellar. Get out in the fresh air, with a nod for fellow travelers, a kiss for the ones you love best and a great love of humanity all the world over.

**How to Wash Glassware.**

When washing glassware do not put it in hot water bottom first, as it will be liable to crack from sudden expansion. Even delicate glassware can be safely washed in hot water if slipped in edgewise.

# WOMAN AND FASHION

**For the Small Boy.**

The suit shown consists of a blouse with a smartly cut sailor collar and full knickerbockers. The belts worn

BLOUSE SUIT.

with these suits are usually of leather, either patent or dull kid, the latter being considered a bit smarter. A small pocket is inserted at the left side, and the shield may be removable.

**Concerning Blouses.**

Nothing can supplant the lingerie blouse.

It has come to stay and is so satisfactory that no woman could get on without it.

The latest models from Paris show much lace and all over embroidery.

Italian lace in blocks and circles is one of the newest and smartest trimmings.

There is a tendency toward severely cut blouses, without fullness, tucks or plaits.

These, however, are mostly the hand embroidered linen waists.

Most of the new Paris blouses have short sleeves.

Many of these turn back at the elbow, with a most jaunty and becoming cuff.

**French Handkerchiefs.**

The prettiest handkerchiefs are being made as fancy work out of plaid and corded handkerchief linens which came out in the spring for blouses and shirt waists and morning dresses. French handkerchiefs, exactly like them, have been popular for several years, but, if you hemstitch, duplicates of the French ones may be yours for the merest fraction of the cost. For a yard of the stuff costs less than a single made up handkerchief. And a yard makes a good many handkerchiefs.

**Vogue of Stripes.**

Stripes are the newest.

They are more modish than checks or dots.

But let the long, slender lady beware of them.

Narrow stripes on a white ground are the best choice.

The very wide stripes look fearsome on anybody.

Batiste, silk, flannel, percale, gauze and muslin all come in striped patterns.

**Dainty Summer Frock.**

Many of the loveliest of the summer frocks for young girls are made of flowered muslin of one sort or another and with some simple trimming of lace. This one gives the favorite princess skirt and is delightfully girlish at the

FLOWERED MUSLIN AND LACE.

same time that it is chic and novel. In the illustration the waist is high, but it can be cut out, giving a half low neck, if better liked, while in either case it is finished with narrow frills of lace. The elbow sleeves are pretty and becoming as well as in the height of style, and the entire dress is highly to be commended. As shown, valenciennes lace makes the yoke and the trimming, but whether this shall be of lace or of fine needlework is always a matter of choice. The skirt is graceful and becomingly full, finished with a hem and two tucks at the lower edge and shirred to form the girdle, while the waist is a simple one closed at the back.

# THE ISLAMIC WORLD.

**Its Two Divisions and Its Attitude Toward the Sultan.**

The Islamic world is divided into two great divisions—the Sunni Mohammedans, who occupy the Turkish empire, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli, Afghanistan, Egypt and the Sudan, and the Khanates of central Asia, and the Shiah Mohammedans, who occupy Persia and are scattered all over the Mohammedan world, some 5,000,000 of them being in India. By the doctrine of the latter the caliph must be a lineal descendant of the prophet. The Sunnis, on the other hand, do not insist on this, but it is an article of necessary faith in Sunni theology and law that the caliph must be an Arab of pure blood belonging to Mohammed's tribe. On this point there is absolutely no difference in the Mohammedan world, barring one or two insignificant sects out of the hundreds of sects into which Mohammedanism is divided.

One proof test is the Friday prayer. In no country out of Turkey is prayer offered up for the sultan of Turkey. To do so would be an act of sedition and treated as such. I would not give much for the life of the mollah who dared to offer up prayers for the sultan in any mosque in Afghanistan or Persia. The Arabs repudiate with scorn the idea of the sultan being caliph; nor, indeed, has he ever dared formally to appeal to the Mohammedan world in that character. He was never acknowledged as caliph in India, and if he publicly claimed the title formally even in Constantinople it is probable that he would find himself deposed by a fetva of the Sheikh ul Islam.—London Times.

# ANCIENT ARTISTS.

**Wonderful and Lasting Work of the Greco-Egyptian Painters.**

The methods of the artists of ancient Greece and Egypt were totally different from those of the present day and were evidently vastly more durable. Panels of wood were used to paint on—sycamore and cypress—also panels or papier mache, and occasionally they were formed by gluing three thicknesses of canvas together. These panels were usually about fourteen inches long by seven inches wide. The artist used liquid wax instead of oil to mix the colors, which were made, not from vegetable, but from mineral substances, and were of marvelous brilliancy and permanence—blue powdered lapis lazuli, green malachite, red oxide of iron, etc. The colors were laid on in patches, somewhat after the fashion of a mosaic, and afterward blended with an instrument called the cestrum, which appears to have been a lancet shaped spatula, long handled, with at one end a curved point, at the other a finely dentated edge. With the toothed edge the wax could be equalized and smoothed, while the point was used for placing high lights, marking lips, eyebrows, etc.

The final process, which gives the name encaustic to this kind of painting, was the burning in of the colors. This was done by the application of a heated surface to the panel, though in Egypt the heat of the sun was probably all that was needed to complete the artist's work.

**Each Man's Share of the Globe.**

There is no immediate prospect that the landed surface of the globe will be divided up and allotted in equal shares to each of its human inhabitants, but if such a time ever does come it will be found that each will get a little truck farm of 23½ acres. The landed surface of the globe contains, as near as it is possible for the geographers to ascertain, 33,600,000,000 acres, which, divided among the 1,500,000,000 inhabitants which the world contains, roughly speaking, would give each of them a tract of land of the area mentioned above. Taking the entire population of the world into consideration, there are almost exactly twenty-eight inhabitants to each square mile.

**A Startling Motto.**

A traveling salesman died very suddenly in Pittsburg. His relatives telegraphed the undertaker to make a wreath; the ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription, "Rest in peace," on both sides, and if there is room, "We shall meet in heaven." The undertaker was out of town and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide and bore the inscription, "Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room we shall meet in heaven."

**Ten Good Things.**

There are ten things for which no one has ever yet been sorry. These are: For doing good to all; for speaking evil to none; for hearing before judging; for thinking before speaking; for holding an angry tongue; for being kind to the distressed; for asking pardons for all wrongs; for being patient toward everybody; for stopping the ears to a talebearer; for disbelieving most of the ill reports.

**Too Valuable to Lose.**

Mrs. Clinton Streeter—John, wake up! The cook is screaming "Burglars!" Mr. Clinton Streeter—Great Scott! I'll go right down, Mrs. C. S.—No, don't; they might shoot you. Mr. C. S.—That's a small risk to take. My goodness, woman, suppose they should steal the cook!—Kansas City Independent.

**Paradoxical.**

Suburban Patient—Doctor, I am sorry you have had to come so far from your regular practice. Doctor—Oh, it's all right. I have another patient in the neighborhood, so I can kill two birds with one stone.—Judge.

Action from youth, advice from middle age, prayers from the aged.—Hesiod.

# What a Boxing Mill Cost

(Original.)

"Johnnie, I want you to come around to my house at 8 o'clock sharp to get me off for the evening. I've promised my wife every night for a month to stay at home and have exhausted every excuse I can invent. You come in in a hurry and say that Robbins, the man we're trying to sell that property to, is in town and we have a chance to close the deal before he goes out on the early train tomorrow morning."

"I see," said Johnnie. "I'll help you out, Billy."

That evening at the appointed hour Johnnie Farnum rang the door bell, was admitted and played his part well. Billy Jennings feigned great disappointment, but declared that "business is business" and he could not afford to lose so profitable a trade. Just as he was going out his wife looked so disappointed that for a moment he was conscience stricken and had he not gone so far in the matter would have backed out. As it was, he kissed her affectionately and promised that, business engagements excepted, he would remain at home evenings in future—a promise he had often made.

It was after 9 o'clock, while Mrs. Jennings was sitting alone darning the children's clothing to save money for her husband to spend at his club, that there was another ring at the door bell, and Billy's bachelor uncle, James Jennings, was ushered in. His coming was a surprise, for he was in business in Brazil and lived there most of the time.

"Where's Billy?" he asked.

"He's gone out on business."

"That's unlucky. I only got in this evening and go out on an early train tomorrow morning. I'm going around the world, and there are some important matters I wish to settle before going."

"It's too bad. Poor Billy will be so disappointed."

"Can't we catch him anywhere by telephone?"

"I don't know unless at one of the hotels. He expected to see a man by the name of Robbins, who, like you, came in this evening and is going out tomorrow morning."

He was shown the telephone and called up the three hotels in the town. The clerks all knew Billy Jennings, but he had not been to either house during the evening. One of them asked, "Have you tried his club?"

This put an idea into the uncle's head. He asked the name of the club and rang it up. Billy had been there all the evening, but had just gone out, leaving word for a friend that he was going to a boxing match between the two lightweights Dugan and Carr. His friend was to join him there. This sufficed for the uncle, and he went back to the forlorn wife, with whom he sat till a late hour.

At 1 o'clock Billy's night key rattled in the lock, and he tiptoed upstairs. He always did this to show consideration for his wife, whom he knew never went to sleep till he came home.

"Oh, Billy," she said, "you've had a piece of bad luck. But it's all right."

"How—what?"

"Uncle Jim has been here. He telephoned to all the hotels hoping to find you but you weren't at any of them."

"That's too bad. We took our man to the theater."

"Then Uncle Jim telephoned to the club but they told him you weren't there."

"Humph!" grunted Billy looking serious. "Did he get any information about me there?"

"He said he got all the information he required, and it would be impossible to reach you."

"The dickens he did!"

"Yes, and he seemed a little put out. He's on his way around the world and is going to hunt lions in India, so he determined to settle something on you and your sister Del before going."

"Good gracious! I hope nothing occurred to change his mind."

"Oh, no. It's all right. He gave me twenty bonds, which he says are worth $22,000."

"Bully! Where are they?"

She pointed to the table where they lay. He seized them and cried, "First mortgage 6 per cents, worth over 150!"

"Isn't it nice?"

He turned to the assignment on the back, then looked up, surprised. "Why, they are assigned to you."

"Yes. Uncle Jim said that so long as you weren't here he'd have to give them to me."

"That's funny!" sobering. "Oh, well, you can assign them to me."

"No, I can't. He made me promise not to give them or a cent of the interest to you."

"Billy dropped into a chair as though he had been shot.

"Why, Billy, what's the matter? We've got the money."

"Oh, yes. Certainly."

"Only I'm to spend it on myself and the children."

"Of course; that's just right."

"I don't see how it could be any better."

"It couldn't. Did he leave any message for me?"

"He said to tell you that whenever hereafter you made "lightweight" engagements (whatever that means) for yourself I could afford to go to the opera."

"Oh, he did!"

From that day Billy seldom smiled. As his innocent wife grew older she learned to appreciate the advantage her bonds gave her in inducing her husband to enjoy his pleasures with her, and she attended to the disposition of the interest herself. But she keeps him well clothed. That's all he needs—board and clothes.

ELIZA P. CARTRIGHT.

# THE BAY LEAF.

**Famous For More Than Its Use For Culinary Purposes.**

"Two-thirds of modern recipes seem to call for 'a bay leaf,'" said a young housekeeper the other day, "and somehow it is always the one thing in the whole formula that a housekeeper will omit. One never has a bay leaf, probably for the reason that they are so elusive. Other necessaries confront you on market stalls and shop counters, but the bay leaf rarely does.

"When I finally obtained mine (a small glass jar of them) a short time ago I had not the faintest idea of a connection between the little withered looking things in the glass and the laurel leaves of the poets. To my surprise I now find that they are one and the same. I believe most sister housekeepers would be amazed to find that when they send a bay leaf fluttering into the pot of soup or stew they are really consigning to it the historic 'bays' which wreath the brows of Homer and the bard of Avon. The scientific name is Laurus nobilis, and it belongs, according to my encyclopedia, to the laurel family, which includes the familiar sassafras. It is the 'green bay tree,' to which the wicked man is likened in the Scripture.

"My delvings into this subject have revealed amid much laurel lore the fact that Bacon and other celebrities appreciated (gastronomically) its spicy flavor."—New York Press.

# LOVE OF HOME.

**An Instinct That Is Remarkably Strong In the Horse.**

The strongest instinct in the horse is that of home—all his thoughts and interests lie there—and the most wearing pain he suffers is that of nostalgia—the longing for the familiar stall and the well loved surroundings. What wonder that our pets almost invariably return to us from such unhappy experiences mere shadows of their former selves and in such wretched bodily condition that it is months before they regain their usual health and spirits. We blame the man in charge, poor feed, bad stabling, insufficient pasturage, etc., and overlook entirely the fact that it is our own fault and the direct result of heart hunger which no grass, grain or rooftree could entirely assuage. Of course the little used muscles have, from lack of exercise, shrunk and lost their firmness and plumpness; the crest has fallen from the same cause; "poverty lines" appear in the quarters and shoulders; the tail and mane are all out of shape or all worn away; the feet stubbed off; the coat dingy and sun burnt; the skin full of all manner of scars, cuts and abrasions; all these are the effect, not the cause, of the lack of bodily condition which is two-thirds due sheerly and solely, in the high bred, nervous, sensitive horse, to simple homesickness.—Exchange.

# POOR LITTLE PENGUINS.

**Many Are Nursed to Death by the Adult Birds.**

An antarctic explorer writes: "I think the penguin chicks hate their parents, and when one watches the proceedings in a rookery it strikes one as not surprising. In the first place, there is about one chick to ten or twelve adults, and each adult has an overpowering desire to sit on something. Both males and females want to nurse, and the result is that when a chicken finds himself alone there is a rush on the part of a dozen unemployed to seize him.

"Naturally he runs away and dodges here and there till a huge 'emperor' falls on him, and then begins a regular football scrimmage, in which each tries to hustle the other off, and the end is too often disastrous to the chick. Sometimes he falls in a crack in the ice and stays there, to be frozen, while the parents squabble at the top.

"Sometimes, rather than be nursed, I have seen him crawl in under an ice ledge and remain there, where the old ones could not reach him. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that of the 77 per cent that die no less than half are killed by kindness."

**"Red as a Sapphire."**

To say that a young girl's eyes are as blue as sapphires is as absurd as it would be to say that her mouth is as red as velvet. Sapphires, no more than velvet, are exclusively one color. The sapphires of Ceylon run from a soft blue to a peacock blue, which last is practically a green. There is also a red sapphire, sometimes called a Ceylonese ruby, a stone as precious as a Burma ruby. Besides blue, green and red sapphires, many fine ones are yellow and white.

**He Knew.**

"Did you never," asked Miss Solefool earnestly—"did you never meet a person whose very presence filled you with unutterable feelings—whose lightest touch seemed to thrill every fiber in your being?"

"Oh, yes," responded Mr. Oldbatch; "you mean the dentist."—Cleveland Leader.

**A Bowing Acquaintance.**

Two young men met a woman and one of them raised his hat immediately. "Who was that, Charlie?" asked one of them. "I don't know," was the reply "Don't know! You must know, for you raised your hat to her." "Yes, but, you see, I'm wearing my brother's hat, and he knows her!"—London News.

**Unmatched.**

Brooks—My dear fellow, you need not thank me so profusely for a mere box of cigars. Rivers—Oh, but you gave me a box of matches with them, you remember, and they were the best matches I ever used.—Tit-Bits.

Work is not hard; it is the eyes that are afraid of it.


# MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Saturday, July 21, '06.

| | |
|---|---|
| Country butter, per lb | 16-20 |
| Eggs, per dozen | 16 |
| Chickens, live, per lb | 10-12 |
| Chickens, dressed | 12½-14 |
| Potatoes, per bushel | 65 |

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 72 |
| Hay, loose, per ton | $9 to $10 |
| Hay, baled, per ton | $9 to $10 |
| Oats, per bushel | 45 |
| Corn, per bushel | 60 |

**A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES** Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

**B. & O. Excursion Cedar Point**

Saturday, July 28th. Leave Massillon 3:49 p. m., $1.75 round trip. Return on special train leaving Sandusky 7:00 p. m. Sunday July 29th.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY** Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Doan's Regulets cure constipation, tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, promote digestion and appetite and ease passages of the bowels. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.

Point Breeze Chautauqua, Smithville, O., will be in session from July 5 to August 12. J. B. Eberly, proprietor and manager.

$1.25 to Cedar Point, $1.50 to Toledo from Massillon, Pennsylvania Lines Sunday, July 29th. Excursion train leaves 6.57 a. m.

G. A. R. Encampment, Minneapolis, August 15th to 18th.

Special low rates. Only $8.00 round trip from Chicago. Corresponding rates from all other points via Chicago and the splendid double track, block signal route of the Northwestern Line. Direct route. Splendid train service. Excellent fast schedules. Special G. A. R. trains. The best of everything. For tickets and full information apply to your nearest ticket agent.

EXCURSION TO NIAGARA FALLS VIA B. & O. R. R.

L. S. & M. S., N. Y. C., or by C. & B. boat,

Saturday, August 4th

$4.00 ROUND TRIP

On Special or Regular Trains. For particulars see posters or Ticket Agent.

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

—TO—

St. Paul

July 22, 24, 25—Sængerbund

Milwaukee

August 10, 11, 12—Eagle Grand Aerie

Minneapolis

August 10, 11, 12—G. A. R.

Mexico City, Mex.

Aug 14th to 31st, I. G. C.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Sept. 6th, 17th and 18th

Reg. Reunion, Anniversary Battle of Chickamauga.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

$15.50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

If interested, ask

F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon

A Cut Price ON

Chandeliers and Brackets Mantels, Globes, Paint and Oils, Turpentine, White Jap-a-lacs, Hardware, Dinner Buckets, Chisels and Bits, Razors. Bicycle tires from $2 to $4 each, Saws filed, Lawn Mowers sharpened, Go-car tires put on, Plumbing and Gas fitting, Pipe and fitting for sale, general repairing, Bicycles, Guns, Locks.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,

22½ W. Main St.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,

Navarre, O.

**Niagara Falls Excursion via B. & O. R. R., Saturday, August 4th, 1906.**

All regular trains via Cleveland and the L. S. and M. S. or C. & B. Boat

$4.00 Round Trip $4.00

Return limit August 15th.

Special train leaves Massillon at 7:28 p. m. Due Cleveland 10:15 p. m. Niagara Falls 5:00 a. m.

Boat leaves Cleveland 8:00 p. m. (Boat passengers should use earlier train to Cleveland) Double berth in sleeper on Special Train through to Niagara Falls, $1.00.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

Telephone Calls
Editorial Rooms — Both Phones No 60
Business Office — Both Phones No 8

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankin's News Depot, Bammerlin's Cigar Store, Neuinger's Pool Room and Lewis Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, JULY 23 1906


Canton may take comfort. It can not have the two big political conventions this fall but, as the esteemed Alliance Leader points out, a large Sunday school picnic will be held at a nearby resort.

The second generation is apt to reverse things in a startling manner. Old Moneybags, after a lifetime of hard work, self denial and rigorous management, is succeeded by a young spendthrift whose highest ambition is to order suppers for every pretty Lottie Coughdrop in the chorus, while the son of Jesse James, dime novel hero par excellence, has just been admitted to the Missouri bar, and is self educated, industrious, a good husband and father, and a man whose word is as good as his bond.

Curious phases of life in this great and prosperous country of ours come continually to notice. For instance, at Garden Point, Sedgwick county, Kan., after a suspension for three days, business was resumed on June 16. From Tuesday night not a store in the town was opened until Saturday evening. Every merchant went into the harvest fields Wednesday morning to help the farmers save their grain. Not half a dozen persons were left in town. The stores did such a thriving business that merchants say they are satisfied more money has been spent than would have been had they kept open the three days. Farmers came from miles around to purchase goods.

It may startle the immigration enthusiast into something like a recognition of the seriousness of the problem which confronts this country to be told that while there were seven hundred foreign patients in the Cleveland hospital for the insane fifteen years ago, the number at present exceeds fourteen hundred. In another column The Independent quotes Superintendent Howard, who is deeply impressed with the significance of the fact that the increase in insanity in the largest institutions of this country is practically confined to immigrants. This naturally, as he says, gives rise to the question whether for national preservation we should not erect more rigid bars at all ports of entry.

An order of the President has been issued calling for the enforcement of the eight hour labor law and providing that violations of the law by contractors of public works of the United States shall be reported to the department of justice by the inspecting officers. This is undoubtedly the result of a visit to the White House by a delegation representing organized labor; the President requested that their complaints regarding the alleged violations of this law be placed in writing and a long list of such cases was reported to him. A prompt investigation was made by the commissioner of labor, and so many violations were found that to prosecute seemed less desirable than to secure the co-operation of the contractors. The order will affect many thousand workmen, although anym government employes, being neither laborers nor mechanics, are not subject to the restriction. Such are lock tenders, draughtsmen, clerks, inspectors, paymasters and the like.

The latest disorder in St. Petersburg appears to be directly traceable to the government's suppression and confiscation of newspapers publishing the douma's address to the people. The blindness of the reactionaries to the real threats of these riots is inexplicable; it is reported that while the streets were full of people clashing with the troops, demanding freedom of the press and the right to know what their representatives felt and said, a council was sitting at the Peterhof, with Ignatieff, the noted reactionary; Pobedonostseff, the hated former head of the holy synod; General Trepoff, whose life is in continual danger—though this is no distinction in Russia—and others in attendance, discussing plans for the immediate dissolution of parliament. The fact that the troops fired blank cartridges in attempting to disperse the crowds is not significant of any merciful change of attitude on the part of the government; it may well be that there was some realization that the soldiery may be tried too far, and even in St. Petersburg refuse to fire on the people, as they have refused elsewhere. The courtmartial and death sentence of General Stoessel has shocked even Japan, where military opinion conscientiously believes the verdict wrong, and has alienated what little sympathy was felt for the distressed ruler who countenances it. The government report that the czar had invoked the aid of Germany and Austria places the douma in almost a parallel position with the states general of the French revolution, when Louis XVI. implored foreign help against his own people. On the whole, the douma, with its majority of constitutional Democrats, has adopted a statesmanlike attitude in this latest crisis, but the eyes of the people turn toward the Peterhof, whence comes no help.

## MUST HAVE THEM.

### England Would be in a Plight Without Our Products.

Apart from excitement in England over the Chicago packing houses, and revelations about abuses in the local meat trade, the British housewife is worried by high prices which are the direct result of diminishing foreign supplies. One of our consuls, Edward B. Walker, sends from Burslem some curious and surprising information. According to a local authority provisions are scarce and dear, owing to the enormous demand for these things in this country and England: "America is more and more using up its own wheat and Germany is consuming more and more of the available beet sugar supply, so that though the last crop was one of the largest on record there is a shortage in England. Hence a strong movement in England to establish the sugar beet industry. Hogs are in greater number in the United States, but Americans are eating more of their own bacon, and Germany has begun to compete for the surplus for which England has been the chief market. Whereas Germany used to export provisions, she must secure in an increasing degree supplies for herself. Even though English ports are free the population of the protected countries of Germany and America are becoming more luxurious, so that the foreign supplies of food for England are diminishing."

The extent of the German demand is indicated by a cable dispatch from Hamburg which states that the price of horse flesh has risen ten pfennigs a pound, while dog flesh is finding a bigger market than ever before.

If it is thus in the green tree, what would it be in the dry? England would starve even in the piping days of peace if she had to rely on her own resources. In time of a great European war she would have to go out of business if she could not buy from us.

There are several obvious deductions to be drawn from the situation. One is that our housewives must be prepared to face higher prices. Another is that whatever harm may be done to business by agitation and legislation on the subject of the improper methods of some packers, in the long run the demand for our food products is bound to be as great as ever, whatever the intermediate loss may be.—New York Evening Sun.


## Weak, Weary Women.

**Learn the Cause of Daily Woes and End Them.**

When the back aches and throbs.
When housework is torture.
When night brings no rest nor sleep.
When urinary disorders set in
Women's lot is a weary one.
There is a way to escape these woes.
Doan's Kidney Pills cure such ills.
Have cured women here in Massillon.
This is one Massillon woman's testimony.

Mrs. Mary C. Kilway, of 49 Duncan street, Massillon, says: "I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills for I know from actual experience their value in all cases of backache and kidney trouble. I had severe pain in my back across my loins and through the kidneys, the result of doing extra work about the house or from a cold settling in my kidneys. I was often so bad that I could not sit in any one position for any length of time, and the least exertion tired me. Procuring Doan's Kidney Pills I commenced using them. They helped me at once and a short course of the treatment entirely relieved me. My husband also used Doan's Kidney Pills and found them most satisfactory."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.


## DREYFUS HONORED.

### Ceremony Took Place on Spot Where He was Degradad.

Paris, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Standing in the same spot where, twelve years ago, the gold lace was torn from his uniofrm and his sword broken, Major Alfred Dreyfus was today given the cross of chevalier of the Legion of Honor.


Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.


The Independent exchange column will bring results. Try it.

## SCALE SIGNED IN SUB-DISTRICT 5.

### Three Thousand Miners are Affected by Agreement.

### NO CHANGE FROM 1903 SCALE.

### Miners Have Been at Work Pending Adjustment of Differences—No Foundation for Rumors Concerning Sale of Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries Company's Plants.

Canton, July 19.—The differences between the miners and the operators of the Fifth district have been satisfactorily settled and the three thousand or more miners who have been working, pending a settlement, now have the satisafction of knowing that there will be no more trouble for two years at least, the period of time that the scale was signed for. The miners' scale committee and the operators reached an agreement, which was afterwards ratified by the delegates to the conference, and the agreement was signed by both parties. President Watkins, of the miners' association, said that there were no concessions by the miners or operators and that there would be no changes in the wage scale. The wage scale of 1903 was adopted in its entirety.

John Rommel, president of the Stark-Tuscarawas Breweries Company, says that there is no truth whatever in the report that the breweries in the syndicate would be absorbed by the Ceveland-Sandusky syndicate. "There have been no negotiations pending in regard to such action and there is absolutely no foundation for the talk, as such a move has never been contemplated. It is a gross fabrication."

William S. Tauze and Nellie Murphy, of Dennison, came to Canton today to get married and applied at the probate office for a permit. There was great disappointment when it could not be issued on account of nonresidence.

Perry T. Baker and Clara M. Shanabrook, of Massillon, have been granted a permit to wed.

The Berger Manufacturing Company of this city, has purchased the rolling mill of the Waukesha Sheet Steel and Iron Company, located at Waukesha, Wis. The plant is valued at $300,000 and employs three hundred and twenty men when in operation. The product is sheets and bars. The Canton board of trade after learning of the deal held a conference with President Ed. A. Langenbach, of the Berger Company, with a view to having him move the plant to Canton.

## SUIT AGAINST ATTORNEY.

### Dalton Woman Files Petition in Wayne County Court.

A dispatch from Wooster to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, under date of July 18, says:

"Mrs. Phoebe Shanklin, of Dalton, in a petition to set aside a deed for a farm of fifty-three acres, filed this afternoon in court of common pleas, makes charges against Orlando C. Volkmor, a prominent attorney of Massillon. Mrs. Shanklin alleges that in March, 19, she retained Volkmor as her attorney in an action for divorce, and that he induced her to execute a note for $1,200 in his favor and give a mortgage on her farm. Later on, she says, Volkmor induced her to execute a deed to him for the farm in question, though at this time she owed him no more than $250. She says that she signed the deed with the understanding that the land was to be reconveyed to her when the debt was paid. She asks that the deed be declared void and the note for $1,200 canceled."

Orlando C. Volkmor, when seen by a reporter of The Independent concerning the suit brought by Phoebe Shanklin against him at Wooster, O., as outlined in the foregoing, said: "While I regret exceedingly the annoyance of the litigation, I have no fears whatever as to the final result, as the transaction was in good faith and at the proper time I believe I will be able to satisfy any court of the correctness of my position."

Attorneys McCaughey & Eggert, of this city, represent Mrs. Shanklin.

## THE CRISIS HAS PASSED.

### Russian Parliament Will Not be Dissolved.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The acute crisis has passed, and the decision to dissolve parliament has been abandoned. Interior Minister Stolypin announced that he would appear in the house today to answer the interpellations.

## FOLK ON MAIL ORDERS.

### Says People Should Spend Money Where They Made It.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 21.—Governor Joseph W. Folk, in addressing the retail merchants of Missouri at their convention here yesterday, spoke against the mail order business and favored advertising in the town papers. He said in part:

"We wish the city merchants to build up, but we also desire the country merchants to prosper. I do not believe in the mail order citizen. If a place is good enough for a man to live in and to make his money in, it is good enough for him to spend his money in.

## CHARTER HAS BEEN GRANTED

### Incorporation of the Retail Merchants' Association.

### IS OPERATED WITHOUT PROFIT.

### A Membership of One Hundred Has Been Obtained—Organization was Formed About One Year Ago—Its Aims Given.

C. Herbert Whitman, secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, which was formed by local merchants last fall and which now has a membership of one hundred, received a charter from Secretary of State Lewis C. Laylin, Thursday morning, granting an incorporation of the association, which is to be operated not for profit.

The association decided some time ago to incorporate. The members desire by this action to make the organization permanent and to give to it more strength. The organization is known as a voluntary association. The incorporation papers were asked for the following reasons:

To unite the retail merchants in a business way; to operate for the benefit of all; to abate trade nuisances; to disseminate useful information; to expose fraud; to watch and influence legislation toward the better protection of our capital; to assist our members in collecting delinquent accounts; to protect them against fraudulent customers; to promote the social side and to assist in furthering such aims and objects as may hereafter be deemed desirable for the best interests of the retail merchants of Massillon.

The incorporators are: Frank L. Boerngen, C. Herbert Whitman, Andrew Reese, H. C. Paul, Edward Zintsmaster, George A. Hawver and V. D. Benedict.

The officers of the association hope to increase the membership until every retail merchant in the city is a member of the organization.

## DECISION REVERSED.

### Toledo Ice Men's Lawyers Will Not Serve Jail Sentence.

Toledo, O., July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The circuit court today reversed the decision of Judge Kinkade in the contempt proceedings against Attorneys Tracy, Brown and Smith, who represented the ice trust and who were sentenced to jail by the common pleas court. The cases against the lawyers were dismissed.

## DRIVEN FROM MEXICO.

### Ohio Man Says Conditions are Growing Worse.

New Orleans, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—E. J. Mather, who, with his family, was driven from Mexico by threats against foreigners, passed through here en route to his former home in Ohio. He says it may be necessary for the United States to send an army across the border to protect Americans.

## WATER FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

### It was Used in Christening Zimmerman's Grandson.

London, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—The Duke of Manchester's second son was christened today, Mississipi river water being used in the ceremony. Eugene Zimmerman was one of the sponsors, and the king was represented by the Earl of Granville.


For eruptions, sores, pimples, kidney and liver troubles, constipation, indigestion, use Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Carries new life to every part of the body. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy, youthful health.


## TRAVELING WITH A WILD WEST SHOW

### Miss Josephine Gillespie Writes of Experiences.

### THE COLONEL WAS THE BOSS.

### The "Cow Girls" Considered Themselves Rather More Ornamental Than Useful—The "Kid" Has an Ice Cream Spree—Backbone of Little Billy.

Miss Josephine Gillespie, author of the following letter, lives on a ranch in Wyoming. On a recent visit to Massillon she told many interesting stories of her life in the West, and responding to an urgent request has contributed to The Independent an account of her first experience on the road with the "wild bunch," which is making a tour of North Dakota.

Carrington, N. D., July 13.—I joined the outfit the day they went from Jamestown to Valley City, N. D. Some of us traveled on the passenger train, but most of the "wild bunch" by freight, with the horses and camp outfit. To describe the former: There were first, the "colonel," who was the boss, six feet two, and stout in proportion. He was for four years sheriff of Billings county, N. D. His wife, two daughters and myself, were the "cowgirls." We were rather ornamental than useful. The star performer was Ed. Phillips, "the king of the cowboys," as the bills described him. He was a champion roper, five years with Buffalo Bill, and one of three who could stand on a horse's back, keep the rope circling around him, then jump to the ground, still keeping the rope spinning.

Mrs. Phillips rode with him. She held the horse while he stood on its back, and assisted him generally. Their last act was for her to start off on the run and he would rope her, then they would gallop out. Mr. Smith was the "spieler," or master of ceremonies. His wife traveled with him, and Connoy, the handy man's wife, with him, but they did not appear in the ring. Mr. Howard, advance agent and ticket man occasionally, was the remaining member of the group.

We reached Valley City Sunday afternoon and thought it the prettiest town in the state, after Fargo, for there were such pretty tree-shaded streets and a charming park, like a bit of natural forest, and the houses were nearly hidden by trees. But how cordially we loathed the place before we left. It was frightfully dirty, and outside a large city I never saw such a black dust. When the boys came out of the ring their faces would be so black they were positively startling.

Monday evening we gave our first performance, first parading past our hotel and out to the fair grounds, about a mile away. Then we paraded again in the wake of a brass band, whose gorgeous costumes threw our own into the shade, for they wore red trousers, green and gold coats, with enormous epaulets and red and gold caps.

The ring was about one hunded by one hundred and fifty feet. It was enclosed by a canvas fence, and there were seats, four tiers high, on two sides. Very soon there was standing room only. It was the best crowd we had, but the colonel vowed he never again wanted to show in a town with a fair, there were too many other attractions.

First appeared Mr. Smith, who announced each act in order. Then the cowgirls—Mrs. Phillips included—galloped in and lined up in front of the spectators. Then as each cowboy's name was called, he would dash in, race around the ring and pull up in line with us. Finally the colonel was announced, and he rode in with great dignity, wearing a steeple-crowned Mexican hat that made him look at least seven feet high. He reined in behind us, and we set off, half in each direction, and circled around him several times, and then galloped off the field covered with glory and dust.

Mr. Phillips' act came next, and won much applause. In one scene Mrs. Phillips would drop a handkerchief while he would dash after her at full speed and throwing himself to one side would pick up the handkerchief without drawing rein. Several of the boys could do the same act. One of them rode a horse which objected to the operation, and every time it was repeated he would kick vigorously.

After the Phillipses the bronco busters would come in one at a time, dismount, remove his saddle and place it on a bronco led by another fellow, not always without strenuous objection from the bronk. One of them would lie down every minute or two. Most of them would rear and plunge, but always the saddle went on, and the rider too; then would follow an exciting moment, soon over, as they only rode down the field and dismounted at the rear entrance. The horses generaly jumped straight, but one of them had a peculiar crooked jump, that must have called for considerable skill on the part of the rider. The riders were a picked lot; there were Neverslip Dick, Oknagon Kid, Turkeytrack Bill, Colorado Jack, Shi (short for Cheyenne), also known as Bashful Jake, Sourdough Hank, Gunnysack Tom and Cheyenne Miller.

The last day of our stay in Valley City was disastrous. There were races in the afternoon, and the performance was postponed till they were over. Then there was a parade, and the show was just about to begin when a furious wind arose, and in about five minutes the walls were leveled nearly all round, and the result was "no show; money returned at the gate."

The next morning we shook off the dust of Valley City for the last time, no small task, and started to Carrington. The boys had been up most of the night getting ready to leave, and almost at the last minute six horses got away and had to be rounded up. They got them loaded in the cars, and through some misunderstanding they were not taken off by the first freight. That made everybody pretty mad, but they got off eventually at 11:40, reaching Carrington at 7:15 that evening. Those who left on the passenger got off at 12:15 and arrived about 4. Colorado Jack was with us, and while we waited on the station platform I took some snap shots. A little drunken fellow came by and wanted me to open the camera so he could see how the "wheels went round." He was rather a bother, and Jack remarked, "Gee, if he don't look out he'll be picking himself out of the middle of the track."

While in Valley City the kid had his first taste of ice cream. He liked it so much that he consumed twenty-three dishes in one day, beside eating a hearty dinner and supper. He had never been to a circus before he joined the show, and he remarked that "he had never been to one, but he liked 'em." In Bismarck he had an opportunity to go, and he and a lot of the others took advantage of it. When they came home they could hardly describe a single act, but could repeat almost every joke the clowns got off.

When the show was first organized the intention was to drive from town to town, camping out by the way, but that was soon abandoned as being too slow, so they stored their wagons and mess outfit and traveled by rail. While in a town the colonel, his family, myself and Mr. Howard put up at a hotel; the boys camped near the show, as also did Phillips, Smith, Connoy and their wives, and ate at a restaurant.

I must mention Sitting Bull, otherwise Little Billy. He worked for the colonel a year before, and went out on a round up with him as herder. One day he thought it would be a good idea to rope a fallen tree, which he promptly proceeded to do. The tree was far too heavy for his horse to move, and as the rope jerked hard, Billy somehow caught his hand in it and had two fingers torn off. He came back to camp, about half a mile, hardly able to keep on his horse from shock and pain, and the colonel and cook dressed his hurt as well as they could. The colonel said: "Billy, I am afraid we can't get you to the doctor before tomorrow." Billy replied: "Oh, I can stand it, but I can't help the boys any."

He seemed to think his uselessness was as much to be regretted as the injury. After supper the colonel said they would try to catch the flyer at Sully Springs, four miles away. There was no way to go but on horseback, and they just made it.

When they reached Dickinson, thirty miles away, where Billy's home was, Billy marched off the train very importantly holding his bandaged hand so it might be observed. Some boys who were near called out excitedly: "What's the matter? What's the matter, Billy?"

Billy replied in an offhand way: "Oh, nothin'; just chopped off a couple of my fingers."

"How'd you do it?" they demanded.

"With an ax?"

"Naw," said Billy in deep disgust. "Ropin'."

When they reached the doctor's house, with a string of boys trailing along behind, Billy turned and remarked with dignity: "You damn kids, get back. I'll come out in about fifteen minutes and tell you all about it."

As he left the camp to go to the train he began to cry. "What's the matter, Billy?" said the colonel. "Does your hand hurt you?"

"No," said Billy, "but I hate like hell to leave the boys."

Billy was 14 when he joined the show.

JOSEPHINE GILLESPIE.


Removes the microbes which impoverish the blood and circulation. Stops all trouble that interferes with nutrition. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

Mountain Lake Park, B. & O.

Delightful summer resort. Special excursion rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland.


## COMMITTEES MEET MONDAY

### Final Test Between Miners and Operators.

### IT IS EXPECTED THIS WEEK.

### A Settlement Will be Reached Speedily if the Miners Will Grant a Few Minor Concessions Pertaining to the District Only.

The final test between the operators and miners of the Massillon district over the wage scale proposition for the next two years, will come during the first part of next week. The question is still in the hands of subcommittees, which held several sessions this week, but which adjourned Friday evening until Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The miners' representatives still hold out for the full 1903 scale. The operators have granted many items in the scale on this basis, but they say they must receive a few concessions along some lines still in dispute. They feel that they have given enough concessions to entitle them to a few from the miners.

The miners' sub-committee will have an opportunity to learn the disposition of many miners before the next session. All the items have been gone over so thoroughly that there can be no doubt as to the position taken by each side.

The operators say they have granted all the main demands of the miners and are asking concessions that will mean but little in the wages paid to the miners but will mean considerable to the operators. The position taken by the operators is that some of the concessions made by them in years gone by are no longer just and they feel that a change should be made at this time because of district differences entirely. The points in dispute do not have any bearing on the state agreement and for this reason the operators have asked the miners to grant a few concessions. At the conclusion of the Friday afternoon's session it was said that the proposition was solely for the miners to grant the concessions asked by the operators or announce that the sub-committee had failed to reach an agreement. District differences alone remain to be settled.

## A GREAT AMERICAN DISH.

### "Corn on the Cob" to be Plentiful This Year.

Roasting ears, which are always boiled and never roasted, except at picnics, are again with us. For about a week the green ears have been coming into market. Just at present they sell at twenty-two cents a dozen, but the crop is going to be a fine one and prices correspondingly low, so that within a week or two the great and well beloved American dish, "corn on the cob, will be seen on every dinner table.

Butter is scarce and high, because flies bother the cows and the latter are apt to stand in the shade, chewing the cud of disturbed reflection, rather than browse in the meadow. When it is to be obtained the best butter is twenty-five cents per pound.

Blackberries are becoming sweeter and sweeter. They cost twelve cents per quart and find much favor at that price.

Raspberries are packing their trunks, preparatory to departure.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

### Fourth Class Postmasters Can Attend Convention.

Washington, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Acting Postmaster General Hitchcock today issued orders permitting fourth class postmasters in Ohio and Indiana to attend the annual convention of the League of Fourth Class Postmasters of their states, and for that purpose granting them leave of absence of not exceeding five days. The Ohio convention will be held in Columbus September 5.

## PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

### Two Presidents Will Settle Disputes in Future.

Washington, July 21.—(By Associated Press.)—Ministers Merry and Combs have notified the state department that Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador have signed articles of peace. The treaty contains six articles. Future complaints will be submitted to the arbitration of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico.


There's nothing so good for a sore throat as Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Cures it in a few hours. Relieves any pain in any part.


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# HONOR FROM TWO NATIONS

## American Soldier Awarded Emblems of Heroic Service.

### LED HIS REGIMENT AT TIENTSIN

**Medal of Honor From United States For Joseph A. Breckenridge, Who First Scaled Chinese City's Walls and Bayoneted Boxer Flag Bearer. Decoration From China For Restoring Stolen Chinese Book of Prayer.**

Joseph Allen Breckenridge, late a private in the Ninth United States infantry and now a prosperous young farmer near Redwood, N. Y., has been found worthy of honor by two nations, the United States and China, for his work during the Boxer outbreak of 1900, says a correspondent of the Washington Star. Though the recognitions seem tardy, neither of the governments are at fault in the matter, for the ex-soldier himself because of his modesty has failed to make reply for several years to official communications touching the acts for which he is now to be given emblems of heroic doing and valuable service.

From his own government Breckenridge is to receive a medal of honor for his intrepid daring at the great battle of Tientsin, China, when he led his regiment across the open plain before the walls of the city and was the very first to climb the masonry and bayonet a flag bearer of the Boxer outfit. His act was watched by thousands of brave men of many nations, and a cheer went up from his comrades of the Ninth. In another minute John J. Gilmore, also a private in B company, was at Breckenridge's side, and soon the whole second battalion of the gallant regiment was engaged in a hand to hand encounter with the fierce fanatics upon the mud wall. A Chinese sword pierced the coat of the hero, and two rifle balls plowed through his campaign hat, but the young man was uninjured and fought like a lion through that terrible half hour upon the wall, after which from sheer exhaustion he fell and was carried to the rear by his comrades.

Among others who witnessed the heroic presence of the young American was Colonel LeGrand, the French chief of staff, and this officer reported the incident in his account of the fight to his government, and to this mention is due the fact that the United States is now about to recognize one of the most noteworthy acts in a campaign filled with heroic deeds and daring examples.

That even extraordinary acts are quickly forgotten and heroes soon lost sight of is evidenced by the fact that for more than three years the war department has been trying to locate Breckenridge. He received his discharge from the service in China, cashed his finals in Manila and was completely lost sight of so far as the army was concerned. Returning to the United States he sought no notoriety, but went at once to farming with his widowed mother and has done nothing else since. In a few days he will receive the medal of honor, and his friends and neighbors purpose making a gala affair of it.

China, her reputation for exclusiveness and nonintercourse notwithstanding, has also decided to reward in a measure this young man, even though he was among those foreign devils who blew her superstition to the winds and opened up the way into the sacred precincts of the Forbidden City. But it is not for any act of war in this case that Breckenridge is to be honored, though in Chinese eyes he performed a service that entitles him to an exalted place in the land of spirits.

Although Breckenridge received his discharge at Tientsin, he followed the Ninth upon that fearful march to the relief of the legations at the capital and was with his regiment when it entered the Forbidden City and looked into the holy apartments of the emperor and empress. Breckenridge saw that some of the foreign soldiers who were prowling about the imperial buildings were carrying away with them many priceless articles, and this in spite of a general order which had been signed by the various commanders prohibiting under pain of death any looting within the walls of either the imperial or Forbidden cities. The American soldiers were not engaged in this looting, for the regiment was marched in and out again in regular formation. Company M was placed on guard, with First Lieutenant John Schoeffel as specially detailed to look after the belongings of the imperial household and the "chamber of sacred writings," in which was kept that priceless book of Chinese antiquity, "The High Word of Our Ancestors," sometimes called the "Holy History of Ancestral Worship."

Lieutenant Schoeffel knew Breckenridge well, and, although the latter was no longer in the service, he detailed him to keep extra watch at the entrance to the "chamber of sacred writings" and to allow no one, with the exception of officers of the allied forces, to enter. The soldier was given a rifle and bayonet with which to enforce this order, which he did so well that on the following morning not an article had been disturbed in the chamber. However, just about dusk Breckenridge was approached by three Japanese officers, who exhibited an order purporting to be issued by the general consent of the foreign commanders for the removal of the sacred book. One of the officers was of the rank of colonel, and Breckenridge did not question his authority. The Japanese wrapped a heavy piece of silk about the book and, one of them putting it upon his shoulder, departed. Breckenridge remained at his post to keep guard upon the remaining articles within the room, never suspecting that the supposed order was a fake and forgery, which it turned out to be, and the men, not Japanese officers at all, but determined Chinese looters in Japanese military garb.

As soon as the theft of the book was made known at the various army headquarters searching parties were sent out and orders issued to all officers up and down the Pelho and at Taku, Tientsin and Shanghaikwan to be on the lookout for the precious article. Breckenridge was called before the generals and gave as good a description as possible of the men who posed as Japanese officers and carried away the book. He also volunteered his services to search for it and without compensation of any kind, feeling deeply the fact of his being duped by a trio of Chinese robbers. The generals gladly accepted his services and exonerated him from all blame. Lieutenant Schoeffel said that he himself would very likely have given the great book over to the men upon the production of the order.

Breckenridge said that the order was signed by several officers whose signatures were familiar to him and that the body of it was in French and English, like all orders that were issued in the name of the allies. This caused those who were in quest of the book to believe that others besides the Chinese were parties to its taking away, and this assumption turned out to be the correct one. The additional fact that the robbers wore the uniform of Japanese officers gave a clew which pointed in the direction of that army, and Marshal Yamagata was forced to believe with shame, as he put it, that some of his officers were engaged in the high handed looting. He issued the following order:

> Japan's army is disgraced by robbing officers, who are known at these headquarters. Those officers who were engaged in the stealing of the Chinese book of prayer from the temple of the imperial household are given until this hour tomorrow to deliver this foreign property to the American commander. Without further orders from me these officers will return to Nippon.

The order did not have the effect hoped for, and the Japanese commander caused the arrest of a number of his officers, but they all satisfied him of their innocence in the matter and none was punished. The other army commanders were too lax in their efforts to restore the volume to its proper place, but there seemed little hope of success, and the affair was almost entirely forgotten when Li Hung Chang arrived at Tientsin from Canton to parley as to terms of peace. The aged viceroy had heard of the loss of the book at his home at Canton, and it was among the first things he inquired about upon his arrival at Tientsin. He made offers of large rewards, and the search began anew.

Breckenridge was at this time at the port of Taku, and there, under authority given him by Captain Wood of the quartermaster's department, he kept a constant vigil, carefully examining all outgoing packages and boxes. During this time he was living at the expense of the army, but he was tiring of his work when in February, 1901, six months after the disappearance of the great volume, he discovered it packed neatly in a heavy wooden box and addressed to an officer of the Japanese army at Kobe. Captain Wood at once reported the find and sent the book to Tientsin under special guard. From that point it was taken again to Peking and in due time, upon the return of the fugitive imperial family, restored to its place in the chamber of sacred writings.

Breckenridge was given $2,000 by Chinese merchants of Tientsin, but the rewards offered by Li Hung Chang had been withdrawn, and the viceroy had taken his departure for the south again. The Japanese military authorities caused an investigation to be made, but nothing came of it, for the officer to whom the package was addressed had not been in China and claimed that he knew no one who would be likely to consider him an accomplice in such a piece of work.

Mr. Breckenridge, who was seen recently at his home about four miles from Redwood, N. Y., said he was not quite sure what form the Chinese decoration would take, but believed, from a letter in his possession from the American minister at Peking, that it would take the form of a ring of pale blue jade. "I don't care a rap for the decoration," said this intelligent and good looking young farmer, "but I did feel mean when I saw how completely I had been duped. Of course the forged order was well got up, but as a matter of military business I should never have let the thing go without the personal and verbal order of the lieutenant of the guard. I put in several hard and discouraging months looking for the blamed thing and spent about all of my loose change, but the merchants and others at Tientsin came forward very nicely, and with that and my finals, which I cashed in Manila, I bought this little place."

**Our Imported Tailor's $1,250 a Week.**

English tailoring is losing the services of Mr. Winter, who, according to the Tailor and Cutter, has been engaged at £250 a week to act as sartorial adviser to the United States government. The American tailors are furious, says the London News. "Now is the Winter of their discontent." The New York papers naturally give space to the subject. They have elicited from Mr. Winter that he "hopes to do something smart" for both branches of the United States service, the officials desiring to avoid any resemblance to German uniforms and to copy the British as far as practicable.

# HOME COLONY SOCIETY

## Upton Sinclair's Efforts to Organize One Near New York.

### MANY FAMILIES TO EAT IN UNISON

**Meat Eaters, Vegetarians and Lone Devotee of French Table d'Hote to Fraternize—Children to Be Raised on Community Plan—Prospective Members Voted For Early Action.**

Upton Sinclair, the author of "The Jungle," recently brought about in New York the preliminary organization of persons who desire to enter a co-operative residence colony, where children will be "raised" on a community plan in a building "especially constructed for the purpose and free from all the dangers and discomfort which the little folk encounter in the homes of their elders," says the New York Herald. Not all the men and women who joined were fathers or mothers. Some were bachelors and maidens.

Gaylord Wiltshire, who, like Mr. Sinclair, is a socialist, presided, yet it was indicated that "we are not planning a socialistic community of any sort." Those who were interested were largely persons who were earning their living and who believe they can spend their incomes to better advantage in co-operation in a "home colony" and solve the "servant problem."

Of the eighty who signified their intention of joining the association by paying or promising to pay before Aug. 1 a fee of $10 each for preliminary investigation of sites, etc., several were said by Mr. Sinclair to be wealthy. He instanced Ellis O. Jones, an elderly retired newspaper proprietor of Cleveland, and John B. Leeds of Philadelphia, a young man who had "offered to work in the kitchen himself."

What character the colony is to take in all details is to be determined democratically by majority vote. Before calling the meeting Mr. Sinclair had about forty-four persons pledged to the idea, and a canvass of their predilections disclosed what no doubt will be the final mark, tone and situation of this experiment settlement. Twenty-seven questions were propounded. Mr. Sinclair reported the answers.

"Would you wish your children taken care of co-operatively?" Out of twenty-five answers there were twenty-four favorable, and the odd one said it "depended on the business organization of the association being satisfactory."

"What amount of capital would you invest?" In round numbers the total was $50,000.

"What would be the minimum number of families you would care to enter with?" Replies indicated all the way from 2 to 100. "But," according to an average arrived at by the speaker, "if we get fifty families all except sixteen will be content."

"Would you set a maximum number?" To this twenty-four answered "No," and ten answered "Two hundred." "We count on 100," remarked Mr. Sinclair, "for if we have too large a settlement some families on the outskirts will have to walk too far for their meals. I predict we shall have so many applicants that we shall have to advise the formation of other colonies."

"How far from New York would you go?" Eighty per cent voted for one hour's distance. "Oh," Mr. Sinclair added, "five of the thirty persons voting said it was immaterial how far they went from New York." This caused so much laughter that it was explained that it might not have been meant to be irony.

"Any preference as to general direction from New York?" There was more hilarity when the result was declared—fifteen for New Jersey, eleven for Westchester, three for Connecticut, three for Staten Island and three for Long Island.

"Would you prefer water front or an artificial lake?" Only six wanted the artificial lake.

"Would you like to start promptly by purchasing a hotel with stables?" An enthusiastic "Yes" to this. It would be a nucleus around which to construct cottages.

"Prefer rooms in a large building or cottage of your own?" Twenty-seven spoke for rooms, and twenty-seven spoke for cottages. Thus, on a basis of 100 families, sixty-two would want hotel life and sixty-two would want cottage life.

"What will you pay?" Four mentioned $250 a year, five offered $300, five offered $500, and one went up to $600.

As to "style of meals," the voting was four a la carte, thirteen vegetarian, five "regular dinner, with wide range of choice," and one French table d'hote. Twenty-three decided for "home cooking, with simplicity and wholesomeness." On the basis of 100, it was figured, thirty would be vegetarians.

Some difficulty arose over the question of how the workers in the colony were to be treated. Nineteen said there should be no social distinction drawn against any worker. Eight discriminated against the kitchen workers, having formed prejudices from household troubles. Nobody said a word against treating the farm laborers as social equals. Some of the waiters, Mr. Sinclair said, might be college students. That was why he had put the question.

He asked, "Would you engage in labor for the community? Now," he went on, "it has been remarked that we were likely to be a community of cranks but this is the voting: Twenty-five offered to work; nineteen didn't want to do anything."

Interest was excited by the question on qualifications for admittance. This was the formula submitted: "Any white person of good moral character who is free from communicable diseases." Twenty-seven approved; five objected to drawing a color line. "I've no prejudice against color myself," declared Mr. Sinclair. "What I am concerned in is that I have a boy to raise, and I am interested chiefly in the co-operative raising of children in this colony by scientific methods."

He had a list of temporary committees, and after a parliamentary tangle as to procedure and a speechmaking duel between a fair haired Dane and a fair haired German, a white haired westerner and a brown eyed New York girl art student, he was finally permitted to read them and get them approved.

Only married women were designated as the committee on plans for bringing up children. Several young women left the house after this announcement.

## BETTER PIES FOR KANSAS.

**A Macedonian Cry From the Sunflower State's Wheatfields.**

While the demand for college farm hands in Kansas is unabated and while all able bodied collegians who are willing to work are assured kind treatment, good wages, pure food and Sundays to themselves in all parts of the Sunflower State, yet the crying need of the moment is for women cooks in the harvest camps, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Men cooks have been tried, the best that could be induced to come, and have been found wanting. They do very well with the substantial foods, but harvest hands cannot live and be happy on substantial food alone. There comes a time in the experience of every harvest hand when he feels a craving for pie and when nothing short of a pie that is a fair replica of the pie his mother used to make will satisfy him.

Some deficiency in the male, which science has thus far been unable to account for, causes him to fail when he tries to make pie. He may be a quick lunch cook of exceptional skill or he may be a clubhouse chef with a Parisian diploma, but when he reaches that part of the menu where pie is expected he fails utterly.

The harvest hands of Kansas are crying for pie at the present moment, and the safety of the crops depends upon the rapidity with which that cry shall be answered. Advertisements are inserted in all of the leading newspapers of all the towns of Kansas and surrounding states which offer unparalleled inducements to women cooks. And the chief qualification demanded of them is that they be capable of making the right kind of pie. The aerated or denatured pie of commerce will not do. The flat pie of the quick lunch counter will not do. The pies that are wanted must have interior departments which it will be a pleasure for the educated harvest hands to explore.

There must be an average distance of an inch and a quarter between the lower and the upper crust, and this must be filled with some substance calculated to chase away that tired feeling which is an almost inevitable accompaniment of that feeling of honest contentment which comes with the consciousness of a day's work well done.

Little do American consumers of foodstuffs realize the important part which pie plays in the nation's economy. We read much in the crop reports of the state of the weather, of the probabilities of rain and the probabilities of drought, but not a word about the probabilities of pie. And yet 50,000 harvest hands today are meditating whether to fly back to civilization and pie or to remain at their posts of duty and save the crops.

## BENSON AND THE AIRSHIP.

**Kansas Senator Lets the Gas Out of the Story.**

One day shortly after Senator A. W. Benson's arrival in Washington from Kansas an airship was sent skimming over the city, says a Topeka (Kan.) dispatch. Nearly every senator went to the balcony to see the machine, but Senators Benson and Knox remained in their seats. A page said to Senator Benson: "Senator, the airship is going over. Aren't you going out to see it?" According to the eastern newspapers, Senator Benson, feeling that he was being "strung," sharply retorted, "Do you take me for a darned fool?"

Senator Benson was in Topeka recently and told the real circumstances. He said: "The page came in, and, addressing both of us, asked if we did not care to see the airship. Senator Knox replied dryly, 'No, I see enough airships in this chamber every day.' I said nothing, but went on with my reading. I don't object to the story. I suppose it's customary to have a little fun with a new senator."

**New Industry For Society.**

How many of the motors in which we see smart people dashing about are really the property of those who ride in them? asks the London Tribune. It is frequently said that in the more impecunious section of the smart set touring for motor firms has taken the place of touting for insurance companies as the favorite way of increasing a too narrow income. A motor takes a long time to build, say six months. A rich colonial or some one of that kind sees a lady whom he knows driving about in a very fine motor. "Dear me!" he says. "I like your motor very much. Mine won't be ready for six months. I suppose you couldn't be induced to sell it?" And so the lady gets a commission from the firm which had allowed her the use of the motor in order to show it off to advantage and get a good customer.

## SERMON BETWEEN INNINGS.

**Beloit (Wis.) Pastor Addressed Spectators at a Sunday Ball Game.**

The novelty of a religious address between innings at a Sunday baseball game was given to a big Beloit (Wis.) crowd the other day, when the Rev. Joseph Carden, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, one of the fashionable congregations of Beloit, preached on the diamond. The sermon was given at the request of the management of the City league, says a Beloit dispatch.

Two games were scheduled, and when the first was over Dr. Carden was introduced and spoke for seventeen minutes, using the Fourth Commandment for his text, "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy." The fact that it had been advertised that he would speak drew numerous prominent citizens to attend who are not frequenters of Sunday games.

Mr. Carden presented the rights of all men to seek recreation on Sunday according to the dictates of their own conscience and said as there was a state law against playing ball on Sunday every person participating was a law breaker. Turning to Mayor Cunningham, he said:

"If I were mayor of Beloit or the head official of the county games would be stopped until the laws were changed, and I wouldn't let any one buy liquor on Sunday either."

After discussing public morals Mr. Carden said poor men should be careful to keep the law, as their violations made it easier for the wealthy classes to violate the law and do greater damage than the poor men could do. Mr. Carden took the meat trust to task, saying its members were canning hoofs and horns for workingmen to eat.

The preacher said he considered the matter of Sunday observance a thing for individual discretion. Workingmen had as much moral and religious right to be present there as the wealthy men had to seek pleasure and recreation in their automobiles.

Mr. Carden spoke strongly against intemperance, saying it was the worst evil workingmen had to contend with. He expressed sympathy with workingmen in their daily struggles and urged a high ideal in life. He thought they should try to obtain a law requiring weekly pay days and cash payments instead of checks on banks to be cashed in saloons or stores.

Mr. Carden came to Beloit recently from Winthrop, Mass., and has gained popularity with the men. It is doubtful if the Sunday sermon will be repeated, however, for while the speaker received the most respectful attention and was heartily applauded many "fans" are opposed to the idea.

## FAME FROM WHISTLING.

**All Washington Trying to Imitate Congressman Fulkerson's Trills.**

The last hour of the first session of the Fifty-ninth congress was enlivened by songs and whistling, the whistling being a feature contributed by Representative F. B. Fulkerson of the Fourth Missouri district, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Sun.

Mr. Fulkerson whistled to the amusement of both his colleagues and the galleries. There was a peculiar trill to his warbling notes, and the acoustic properties of the hall of the house of representatives aided in impressing upon the audience the talent of the congressional whistler and the happy selection of his airs.

Even Uncle Joe Cannon was affected by the reverberating echoes and re-echoes of the Fulkerson trill. Since then everybody from the small boy to the lingering society belle in Washington has been after that trill, and the spell has even extended to Mr. Fulkerson's colleagues, for a remaining member was caught the other day in a Washington hotel lobby practicing the Fulkerson mouth pucker.

There is an interesting unpublished story of the discovery of Mr. Fulkerson's whistling talent.

Last spring, not long after Senator Warner came on to Washington, it was observed by some one of the Missouri colony in Washington that there were so many new members, and Republicans at that, that there should be a special meeting of all Missourians at the national capital. In due time Carroll hall was secured for the occasion, and one Saturday night all the Missourians in Washington were on hand to meet one another and become better acquainted.

The programme was arranged so that each one of the new Republican members from the state should be called on for an impromptu talk. Finally it came Fulkerson's turn to do something. So completely had the federal pie question and the greatness of old Missouri been gone over by the previous speakers that some one suggested that if nothing else could be said Fulkerson should just whistle, not dreaming that the request was made of one of the most expert whistlers in the country.

Mr. Fulkerson complied and entertained the Missourians in fine style. That was the way Fulkerson's warble was discovered, at least to Missourians in Washington.

**Fashion Notes.**

Nightshirts are bigger sellers than pajamas.

An initial garter for men is a new idea introduced by a Philadelphia house, says Men's Wear. The garter is made of English pigskin, with the initial or monogram on the support.

**Hailstorm a Blessing.**

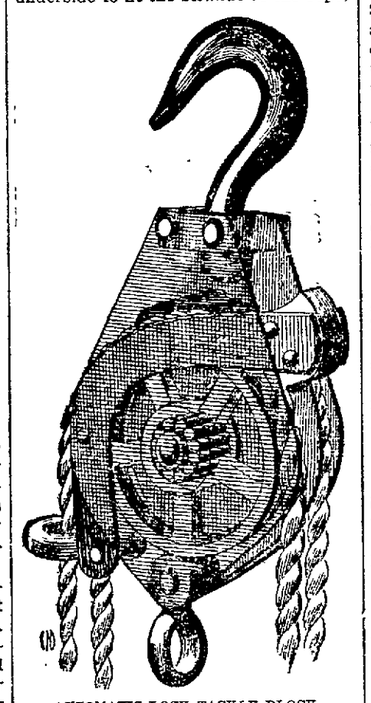
Venice recently suffered from a remarkable hailstorm, the hailstones being so large that they killed many cats on the roofs of the houses, says the London Evening Standard. The Venetians are rejoicing, as the cats in their city are a perfect plague.

## USEFUL TACKLE BLOCKS.

**Automatic Device Which Holds Load In Any Position.**

The automatic lock tackle block herewith shown brings blocks into a new field of usefulness, says the Engineering Magazine, on account of the value of the locking appendage. It is pointed out for this block that it is as convenient in every way as the ordinary form of tackle block, being light and easy to handle. The load can be raised and lowered quickly and locked in any position simply by slacking on the hauling rope while it is held back at a slight angle from the fall. This, as will be seen in the illustration, carries a guard ring which encircles the hauling rope back slightly. The lock lever swinging on the pivot shown at the rear edge of the case throws the grip piece down upon the rope over the pulley.

This lock piece is corrugated on the underside to fit the strands of the rope,



AUTOMATIC LOCK TACKLE BLOCK.

and as the strain is released on the hauling rope the lock moves down with the rope over the pulley, but constantly approaching the latter till at the nearest point the levers strike the hub of the sheave. It is only in very extreme cases, however, that the lock will go so far down. Ordinarily it stops in about the position shown in the illustration, due to the pressure on the rope.

It will be noted that the strain of the load as held by the lock tends to pull the latter down and grip it tighter up on the rope—that is, the lock is really held in position with a force practically equal to the pull on the rope that it is holding, and consequently no accidental jar or flapping of the hauling rope in the guard ring would have any effect to release it. It can only be released by actually moving both rope and lock together upward for a slight distance till the grip piece swinging on the center from the pivot at the back edge of the case moves far enough away from the rope to clear it. As soon as the lock is disengaged from the rope its position, of course, is controlled by the guard ring at the opposite end of the lever—that is, by the angle of the hauling rope.

This device renders it possible for one man to lift very materially more with these blocks than with equivalent blocks without the lock, for the lock will hold all that he can gain in the extreme effort, which any one will recognize is materially more than can be maintained in a steady pull.

**New Device For Autoists.**

An ingenious Viennese has invented an extraordinary contrivance, now on view at the automobile show in the Austrian capital. The apparatus, called the kartograph, enables the motorist to know exactly where he is and whither he is going either by day or night. It consists of a map of the route to be taken, printed on a band of paper, which, with full particulars as to points of interest on the road, unrolls itself automatically by connection with the wheels of the car. The kartograph even has indentations in the paper at points where there are sharp corners or any other reasons for special caution, which indentations catch a lever which rings an electric bell to warn the motorist.—London Graphic.

**Water Powers In Canada.**

Commercial Agent Shotts reports from Sault Ste. Marie growing interest in the water powers of Canada. Many plants are now utilizing the power and others are being built or planned which, all told, will form a very small percentage of the available power. The Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk railways are planning to use some of this power for running trains on branch lines and possibly in some cases on the main lines.

**Tuberculosis In Germany.**

Returns furnished by the national tuberculosis congress of Germany show that there has been a decrease of 38 per cent in the number of deaths from tuberculosis in Germany since 1875. Sanitaria have restored to health and work 34 per cent of the patients treated. During 1905 26,621 persons coming under the workmen's insurance act were treated at sanitaria.

**Minerals In Textiles.**

Much of our textile materials now come from the mines. Silk rustles with 36 per cent of salts of tin, flannel is weighted with epsom salts and linen tablecloths are made from cotton filled with china clay and starch.

# CLUB LIFE ECONOMIES

## POOR MEN IN THE SWELL ORGANIZATIONS OF NEW YORK.

**A Democracy Where All, Regardless of Income, Are Equal—Membership In a First Rate Club Regarded as a Profitable Investment.**

A good many country visitors are disappointed when they learn the sober truth that New York has no clubs composed exclusively of millionaires. It is harder still to make country folk believe that hundreds of men join the so called swell clubs in large part from motives of economy.

There are scarcely three clubs in the city that do not include a considerable number of poor men in their membership. The average income of the whole membership of the ten best known clubs in the city is probably nearer $10,000 a year than $50,000 a year, and almost every one of these clubs includes some scores of men with incomes well below $10,000 and a good many with incomes well below $5,000.

There is a real democracy of New York club life. Youths in their early twenties and just beginning their careers on very moderate salaries frequent truly palatial clubhouses, breakfast in rooms such as few princes ever use and lounge before fireplaces that are to be matched only in the most splendid buildings of Europe.

The poor man's credit at the club is as good as the rich man's, and both are impartially posted when they neglect to pay their bills in good season. There are a good many instances also in which the monthly bills of the poor man are higher than those of his rich fellow member, for the frequenters of clubs are apt to be the poorer rather than the richer members.

Many a man of small means regards his membership in a first rate club in the light of a profitable investment. Such a man, if a confirmed bachelor, has probably lived for twenty years within half a block of the club, paying a few hundreds a year for a small bedroom and finding all his luxuries in the apartments of the clubhouse.

Without being in the least mean he makes of the club a money saving institution for himself. Its comfortable lounging rooms save him annually from $300 to $1,000 a year in rent, according to the location in which he has his modest lodgings. After that he saves a fair percentage on everything he eats and drinks at the club.

His simple breakfast costs him perhaps 10 per cent less than it would cost at any restaurant he would be likely to frequent, and the same is true of his dinners. If he takes three-fourths of his meals at the club he saves annually about $100 in tips.

If he drinks wine at dinner he saves from 10 to 25 per cent upon every bottle. If he permits himself the luxury of a cab he saves a handsome percentage by ordering it through the club and avoids all possibility of a row with the cabby over the amount of the fare. Many a man writes all his letters of a social character and some of a business character at the club, and thus saves from $15 to $40 a year in stationery.

He need buy no books, nor need he subscribe to a library, for there is the club library free for his use. He never need buy a periodical or even a newspaper save when he travels, for all that he reads are freely supplied by the club. And the enjoyment of all these things imposes upon him no considerable expenditure for extravagant luxuries. He is sure, especially in the college clubs, to find plenty of men with like modest incomes and simple tastes as himself, and he may sit for hours with cronies over the cafe table without spending money that he cannot afford and without giving offense to the servants of the house committee.

Most club members probably do not keep a debit and credit account with the club, but the man of modest means and moderate habits would find the examination of such an account a matter of great satisfaction. Such a man, paying $250 as an entrance fee and $75 a year in dues, is likely to find himself at the end of twenty years a long way ahead of the game. The club in twenty years has cost him rather less than $2,000 for entrance fees, dues and contributions to the Christmas box, and his savings by reason of the club have been from $10,000 to $16,000.—New York Sun.

**A Sister's Love.**

A Boston clergyman whose work takes him among the poor of that town tells a pretty story of sisterly love existing among the humble and unfortunate. One day a pale and ragged girl of about ten years was seen going along the street carrying on her back her crippled brother, nearly as old as she. A stranger stopped her by saying that she was overexerting herself. "He is too heavy for you to carry," he said. The child of the ghetto looked up at him reproachfully, saying: "He ain't heavy. He is my brother."

**Capsicine.**

The active principle of capsicum, or red pepper, is a volatile oil known as capsicine. It is so exceedingly acrid that a quarter of a grain exposed to the air in a room will diffuse itself throughout the apartment and cause all present to cough and sneeze as though the pepper had been taken into the mouth or nostrils.

**The Height of Fame.**

Superlative fame is where a man has not only forced his name into everybody's mouth, but has kept it there until the first class newspapers are spelling it the same way every time they mention it.—Puck.

**Don't refuse to tell or show the apprentice what to do, for you once had to learn all that you knew.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# MARINE BOULEVARD.

## Ambrose Channel to Be a Lane of Light.

## GREAT HIGHWAY TO THE ATLANTIC

**New Channel at New York Will Have a Depth of Forty Feet and Width of Two Thousand Feet—Plans For Lighting the Waterway Will Make It a Brilliant Spectacle—Red and White Lights on Either Side.**

New York's future great highway of travel from the harbor to the sea, through Ambrose channel, is to be as brilliantly lighted as a boulevard and made as safe for navigators as is Riverside drive for pleasure vehicles under the provisions of the omnibus lighthouse bill enacted at the recent session of congress, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. The new channel, which is to have a depth of forty feet and a width of 2,000 feet, will not be ready for heavy traffic for a year and a half at the earliest, but the lighthouse board has been ready for a long time with plans for the necessary aids to navigation along the channel, and the appropriation of $321,000 in the lighthouse bill will now make it possible to carry out these plans.

Instructions have been issued to Colonel Roselle of the third lighthouse district, engineer in charge at Tompkinsville, to proceed at once with the making of contracts for the new light vessels, buoys and range lanterns authorized under the act. Colonel Roselle has worked out his plans for the effective lighting of Ambrose channel with great care, and when the buoys and range lights are all in place ships will be able to thread their way in and out of the harbor at night without the slightest difficulty.

To the passenger traveling for pleasure the lighting of Ambrose channel will be so bright that it will even afford pleasure as a spectacle. Along the eight miles of waterway red and white lights will flare out of the darkness on either hand. On one side of the steamer as she moves oceanward there will be a string of floating buoys with red lights of great intensity. On the other side an equal number of buoys with white lights will be seen high above the water, and to the navigator, in the darkened pilot house, they will be a guide as easily understood as the lane of lights on a city street. The light vessels and range lanterns will be so arranged that the lights at the entrance and the end of the channel will be constantly in line, and when the ship rounds a bend the turning lights can be readily held in place.

The lighthouse board does not intend to take any chances in the placing of the lights in the new channel. Their location has all been worked out scientifically. There has been complaint for years about the lighting of the main ship channel, now used by most of the vessels entering New York harbor. The tortuous and narrow channel and the strong currents have given even the most skillful pilots a difficult time of it bringing their ships back and forth at night, and the government has been urged to establish new lights. These demands were so persistent that the lighthouse people almost despaired of ever satisfying the shipping men.

It is the expectation of those in charge of the river and harbor improvement work that the opening of Ambrose channel will greatly improve conditions for New York. The new channel is shorter and more direct than the passageway now used, and it will afford much more room for the European liners and other large craft entering by Sandy Hook. Vessels of light draft are already able to make use of the Ambrose passageway. The engineering work has progressed steadily, and eventually a deep channel will be dredged out for the entire eight miles.

The plans for lighting the channel to be carried out are in detail as follows: At the sea entrance of the channel a light vessel, cost not to exceed $115,000, is to be stationed. This is to give the navigator his bearings at the very mouth of the passageway. Directly in line with the light from this vessel the navigator will sight a beacon on Staten Island.

The new law authorizes the construction of a lighthouse on Staten Island, in the hills at Richmond, at a cost not to exceed $100,000. Midway in the channel, at Swinburne island, at what is known as "the Bend," there will be constructed two range lanterns and structures for range lights, their cost to be $12,000. For moving North Hook beacon light $6,000 is appropriated and for a tank vessel $15,000. On Craven shoal a stone beacon, with gas illuminant, will be established at a cost of $20,000. There will be thirteen gas buoys anchored in Ambrose channel, and the law also authorizes eleven gas buoys in the Gedney and main ship channels. For a temporary structure to maintain West Bank light while the present light is being raised and for a temporary structure for North Hook beacon light while it is being moved $10,000 is appropriated.

### Long Lost Bracelet In Catfish.

Henry Kellerman of St. Bernard, O., an enthusiastic disciple of Isaak Walton, reported recently the catch of an unusually large catfish which had in its stomach a gold bracelet lost by Miss Anna Sanning, a girl friend, while she was out boating with him three years ago, says a Cincinnati special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. The bracelet has been returned to its owner.

## DOG AND GOWN TO MATCH.

**Parisiennes Take Out Different Pet With Each Costume.**

One of the latest and most expensive fads of chic mondaines in Paris is that a change of dog must be made with a change of costume, says a special cable dispatch from Paris to the Chicago Record-Herald. When a fashionable Parisienne in a severe tailor made suit takes her morning walk in the Bois de Boulogne she is attended by a fox terrier or a dignified bloodhound. In the afternoon she steps into an automobile in a befrilled creation, a mass of chiffon lace, holding at her side a tiny poodle whose fuzzy coat matches her furbelows.

But as each dog must equal in points of perfection his lady's toilet the fad bids fair to find devotees largely among the fabulous rich.

Canine fashions independent of the mistress' costumes are undergoing changes. The short jacket, hitherto popular, is now giving way to a long coat which protects the chest and is more suitable to automobile tours. When dogs are motoring they wear hoods provided with goggles.

In complicated afternoon attire the French bull pup and the lordly Great Danes would scarcely be recognized by their simpler forefathers, in whom the vagaries of the Parisian costumer are unknown. In a well fitting cloak whose tint harmonizes with his mistress' gown and with costly gold bracelets on his forepaws the pet of some society women trots along the Champs Elysees, his embroidered handkerchief in a bejeweled purse attached to the leash.

But all dogs have not been turned into toys by the novelty seeking mondaines, for the Nancy Canine society of Nancy is making efforts to introduce them into the police system. They already have done good service to the authorities in Germany and Belgium, but never have held any official post in France except the diving dogs connected with the Paris river brigades.

## HOPE FOR BAD BOYS.

**Incorrigible Ones Often Make the Best Men, Says an Educator.**

Brilliant careers for incorrigible boys were recently predicted by Professor Frank H. Beede of New Haven, Conn., superintendent of schools, says a special dispatch to the New York Herald. In addressing the American Institute of Education he said:

"Let us not pass too lightly over the incorrigible boy. Often he is incorrigible because he is a boy of such buoyant life and such tremendous energy that the teacher is without the ability to reduce him to school terms. He laughs in scorn at the rules of the school; he will not be run into the same mold that holds all the other tallow candles.

"He may have more of human power than the teacher himself. Rightly trained, he may be the very one, he often is, to lead in momentous political battles, to superintend gigantic commercial enterprises, to build great railroads, to construct massive bridges and rear skyward city blocks. What we call incorrigible boys may afterward become criminals; more often they grow up into respectable men and useful and public spirited citizens.

"There should be in every large city in connection with the school system at least one disciplinary school for truants and incorrigible boys. Boys who do not yield to the milder measures which I have already suggested should be placed in one of these."

## MOSQUITO ELECTROCUTION.

**French Inventor's Device For Killing Inquisitive Pests.**

M. Maurice Chaulin has declared war electrically on mosquitoes and gnats, says a Paris dispatch to the New York Herald. He proposes to replace the old methods by electrocution, thanks to an apparatus which he has invented and patented. A cylindrical lantern is constructed of two rings suspended one above the other and connected by parallel and vertical chains. These are connected with the source of electricity in such a fashion that each of the chains is always alive. In the center is a lamp.

Electric or other light attracts mosquitoes, which begin to buzz around the lamp and come into contact with the chains. The moment an insect touches two at once with its legs it establishes a short circuit and is immediately electrocuted. If this apparatus be installed in a bedroom it has only to be lighted a short time before the owner retires to insure a quiet night's sleep.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine a system of protecting railway employees in Senegal against mosquito bites and resulting yellow fever was described by Dr. Kernorgant. This was the use of fine wire screens over windows, doors and other apertures. As a consequence the number of days in a hospital for the personnel of a single station fell from 139 days and ten employees in 1902 to thirteen days and two employees.

### King Alfonso and the Anarchist.

King Alfonso of Spain entered a tobacco shop at La Granja the other morning to buy some cigarettes. In the shadow he perceived one of the anarchists who had been arrested for the outrage in the Calle Mayor and addressed him smilingly, says the Paris Figaro. The anarchist, who was very confused, did not know what to say, but the young king completely reassured him pressing his hand and excusing the police, who often, he said, arrested innocent persons. Alfonso took a rose from the queen's bouquet and offered it to the poor devil, who was melted in tears.

# IN FASHION'S REALM.

## WARDROBE HINTS FOR THE WOMAN WITH SMALL BANK ACCOUNT.

**The Best Solution of the Problem Is to Get Few Gowns, but Have Them as Stunning as Possible—White the Safest Choice.**

How to make the same style of dress do for the seashore and the mountains, for the fashionable resort and the out of the way inn? This is the question which troubles the woman blessed with rich friends and cursed with a small income. On her visits handsome and perishable clothes are required which are quite unsuitable to her little hotel or boarding house, where she goes for a month or six weeks to economize sufficiently to get a start for the coming winter. The only solution of this problem is to get just as few gowns as possible, having each one smart in itself. Quality is far more important than

EVENING FROCK OF LAWN AND LACE.

quantity, for in all probability the visits will not be of long enough duration to have the one gown frequently worn become conspicuously tiresome, and at the next house party it can be worn again as a new gown. One or two handsome linen gowns and a smart linen suit, together with some well fitted separate waists and skirts, should do for the morning. White is safest, as it can be laundered each week if necessary, and there is no worry about its fading or being badly done up. For the afternoon the simplest white gown is always attractive, and one of flowered organdie or mousseline can, with different ribbons and separate colored lawn slips, be made to do service on a variety of occasions for the evening. A silk gown of last winter can often be made to look astonishingly well if cleaned and the lace freshened.

The white suits have lost half their claim to extravagance in the shortened length of their skirts. A white serge, sicilienne or voile or taffeta skirt that clears the ground four inches will stand a very great deal of service without the necessity of a visit to the dry cleaners. A special little quirk in their making this year gives them added serviceability—namely, a binding in black, royal blue, emerald green, or the latest fashion note, brown, is used as a skirt finish, this showing a narrow velvet cord below the hem, which prevents the possibility of the edge soiling and attaining that smuggy gray look which is fatal to the smart appearance of the white costume. This velvet binding is made a part and parcel of the trimming scheme in that it matches in color the collar and cuff facing of velvet which is so distinctively a feature of this season's white suits. The costumes illustrated are attractive to include in one's going away wardrobe. The evening frock is of fine white lawn made en princesse. Long, becoming lines are given the figure by the use of bands of cluny lace, which also trims the rest of the gown. The other illustration shows a smart little dotted net frock elaborately ornamented with valenciennes lace.

DOTTED NET GOWN.

AMY VARNUM.

## BATH LUXURIES.

**Old Recipes For Delightful Aromatic and Cosmetic Baths.**

A very old recipe for an aromatic bath, found in an old book dealing with herbs and simples, runs as follows: In a sufficient quantity of soft water boil for the space of two or three minutes one or more of the following aromatic herbs: Anise, clove, July flowers, balm, sweet basil, bastard marjoram, wild thyme, wild mint or any other herbs that have an agreeable scent. Having strained off the liquor from the herbs, add to it a little brandy or camphorated spirits of wine. About half a pint of this liquor added to the bath water will have a delightfully soothing and refreshing effect.

An aromatic bath for the feet is as follows: Take pennyroyal, sage and rosemary, four handfuls; angelica, four handfuls; juniper berries, four ounces. Boil these ingredients in a sufficient quantity of water and strain off the liquor for use at the requisite temperature. An emollient bath for the feet may be had from the following prescription: Boil in a sufficient quantity of water a pound of bran with a few marshmallow roots and two or three handfuls of mallow leaves. Strain and bathe the feet with the liquid.

A cosmetic bath requires the following recipe carefully followed out: Take two pounds of barley or bean flour or meal, eight pounds of bran and a few handfuls of berage leaves. Boil these ingredients in a sufficient quantity of spring water. This both cleanses and softens the skin in a superior degree.

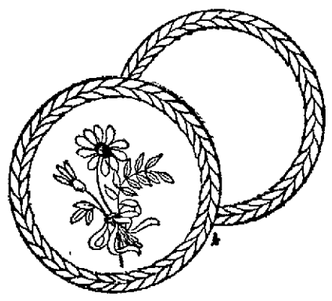
The bran bath, an exceedingly soothing bath and one which has both an emollient and whitening effect upon the skin, is prepared by placing two pounds of bran in a large muslin bag and allowing it to soak in half a gallon of hot (not boiling) water for three or four hours before the bath is required. Then empty the bran water into the bath. Our grandmothers, who understood the valuable properties of herbs and simples, sometimes enjoyed refreshing, fragrant baths prepared by throwing into the bath water three or four handfuls of cowslips, primroses or other sweet smelling wild flowers. The water became delightfully perfumed, and the flowers were supposed to possess virtues which calmed the nerves and invigorated the skin. Spinach and lime flower baths were supposed to be equally efficacious as nerve sedatives.

Perfumed powder for the bath is made as follows: Attar of roses, five drops; oil of ihlang-ihlang, eight drops; oil of origanum, four drops; oil of neroli, three drams; oil of lemon, one and a half drams; oil of bergamot, six drams; California borax powder, eight ounces; white castile soap, powdered, eight ounces. Mix the oils with the powder. Another useful powder for the bath is made of equal parts of fine ground oatmeal and fine almond meal. A few drops of attar of roses may be added.

### Homemade Mirror For Traveling.

When traveling it is rather useful to have a tiny mirror in one's handbag. The sketch shows one that is pretty, easily made, and the cost is almost nothing.

Any toy shop will supply you with a little round looking glass for a penny



TRAVELING HANDGLASS.

in a tin frame, with stand at the back. The stand is easily wrenched off; you will not want it. The tin back is to be covered with a round piece of material cut a little larger than the mirror, the edge turned over to the front and stuck with glue. Round the front, making a little frame for the glass and hiding the silk edges, is stuck a strip of narrow gimp.

You have now a dear little mirror, but it is more complete with a cover, which is made by covering a circle of cardboard cut to match and gluing another strip of gimp for a finish. Within the circle thus formed a monogram can be embroidered or a little bunch of flowers in ribbon work or paint, according to the taste and skill of the maker.

The cover is joined on with a few strong stitches just in one place, so that it can be pushed back easily.

### Work For the Invalid.

An invalid who is an exceedingly neat worker has lately found for herself a most remunerative form of employment in the making of dainty neckwear.

Fashion papers showing what is being worn provide her with new ideas, and she has absolutely no difficulty in disposing of her work at double the cost of materials, as any one who knows what these little dainty etceteras cost will readily believe.

For those with taste and ability there is in this direction quite a nice little opportunity for adding to an income.

### Knitting Cures Nervousness.

Nothing soothes the nerves and employs the mind pleasantly, yet not fatiguingly, like needlework. It takes people from the restless habit of introspection and worry and acts as an anodyne on tired nerves. Our mothers appreciated this occupation rightly when they made their daughters do a portion of dainty needlework every day, preferably for others.

# HINTS FOR FARMERS

### When Pigs Get Fat.

One of the very necessary things to provide for the pigs during the hot weather is a good shade where they may keep cool during the heat of the day, says Farming. It is well known that a hog cannot stand much heat for the reason that he cannot perspire like most animals, and therefore a cool place must be provided for him. Natural shade is of course the best if dense enough. The darker the place for them during the heat of the day the better, but there should be a good circulation of air. Hogs seldom leave the cool shade until toward evening, at which time you will find them out grazing like a drove of cattle. After the evening feed they will remain out till well along in the evening, and the very first thing in the early morning one will find them out grazing on the dewy grass. After the morning feed they will go to their cool shade and remain during the heat of the day. It is when lying in solid comfort that they are adding the pounds to their weight and making money for their owner.

### Destroying Plantain on Farms.

As plantain is an annual, starting early in the spring, the seed stems are fully matured by Aug. 1, writes a Pennsylvania farmer in American Agriculturist. To prevent the seeds from ripening set the guards of the mower low and cut them off close to the ground. Repeat the mowing in a month, as the plants usually send up a second growth of stems. Wheat stubble or grass fields where plantain is abundant should be cut over every summer, leaving all the material on the ground as a mulch. This will prevent the grass being killed out by the hot sun or dry weather. I find this method destroys other weeds and is a great help to clover, especially in wheat stubble.

### A Prolific Sow.

A large Yorkshire sow is reported by a correspondent of an English exchange to have farrowed eighty-five pigs in five litters and reared sixty-six. Three times she reared fifteen, although she gave milk in only nine teats. Her largest litter was twenty-one. No pigs were destroyed. Also the same breeder had two sows that farrowed thirteen each. One sow died almost immediately, and the other reared the twenty-six. They were kept in two separate lots, and the sow was driven from one to the other every three or four hours. A much bigger litter can be reared in this way if the sow is a good milker, and the little ones sooner learn to drink.—National Stockman.

### Importance of Cooling Milk.

Probably the most important precaution that can be taken with milk is to cool it as quickly as possible after it is drawn, says Farming. At a temperature of 60 degrees F. and lower the germs grow but slowly. Ordinary well or spring water has a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees F. If the farmer has an open water supply he also has a refrigerator that is cooler than the ordinary icebox. If the cans are lowered into the spring or well as soon as possible after milking the milk will be cooled before the germs can have time to begin their growth.

### Angora Goats.

Angoras seem to be able to stand almost any degree of heat or cold provided they are furnished with a shelter to keep them from getting wet. They have proved hardy in Vermont. In fact, a flock that was lost all one winter and turned up in the spring is testimony to their ability to stand cold. The fact that they thrive in southern California and Florida and in their native homes in Turkey and Africa shows that they are sufficiently adapted to hot climates. If their range is in damp, low places, however, they will surely die.—Farming.

### Ground Feed For Horses.

The necessity for grinding a part of the ration for horses cannot be too strongly emphasized. The horse owner who fails to do this loses 25 to 30 per cent of its nutritive value. The hard outer covering of the grain makes it difficult to assimilate and a very large proportion passes through the stomach of the animal in an undigested condition. An examination will show the whole grain and prove the truth of this statement.

### White Specks In Butter.

To avoid white specks in the butter the cream should be strained before placing it in the churn, writes a dairyman in National Stockman. These specks are really bits of curd or sour milk which do not break up. The only thing to effectually eradicate them is straining, and this saves annoyance of finding the butter filled with them.

### The Kerry Cow.

Kerry cattle came from Ireland. Only a few of them are now in the United States. They are adapted to broken and scant pastures; the cows are small, weighing from 600 to 700 pounds. They give a large quantity of milk of good quality, being not far behind Guernseys and Jerseys.—American Agriculturist.

### Care of the Churn.

The churn is often neglected. It is hard to keep clean, but this must be done if the best results are expected. Scalding it out with steam as often as possible is desirable, and where steam is not available the very hottest of water should be used.

### Profit In Bees.

Not half the possible honey production of the United States is utilized. Every farm has room for at least one colony of bees to supply home demand.

# FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

### Treatment For Ivy Poison.

Among the old fashioned home remedies for ivy poisoning are a solution of salt and vinegar, salt mackerel brine, tomato juice or a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half cup of hot water. Different cases require different treatments, according to their susceptibility to the poisonous touch. If, as in some cases, the poisoning is so severe that the entire body is swollen and the patient can hardly move, a physician should be consulted as soon as possible. His remedy is usually a weak solution of carbolic acid or sugar of lead, but these should not be used without his advice. If the poison is allowed to spread and the skin is broken an application of vaseline covered with powdered cinnamon is said to give permanent relief. As soon as the first symptoms of poisoning are observed it can be prevented from spreading by moistening a piece of soap, rubbing the itching, burning skin thoroughly and leaving the lather on. This process may be repeated if necessary.

### For the Eyelashes.

For stimulating the growth of eyebrows and eyelashes the following is recommended: Cologne, two and a half ounces; glycerin, one and a half ounces; fluid extract of jaborandi, two drams. Agitate ingredients till thoroughly incorporated. Apply to the eyebrows and to the lashes with a tiny camel's hair paint brush. The brush must be free from any drop and passed lightly along the edge of the eyelids, exercising extreme care that not the tiniest portion of the lotion touches the eye itself.

### Redness of the Face.

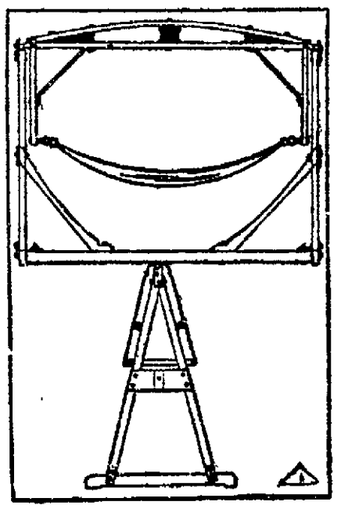
An extremely red face calls for careful dieting, plenty of outdoor exercise and cold salt water baths every morning. One should avoid all fat meats, strong coffee and highly spiced, stimulating food. Sponge the face several times a day with this lotion. One ounce of glycerin, one pint of orange flower water and three drams of powdered borax.

### Cereal Coffee.

To make a good cereal coffee, take three cupfuls of wheat bran, one cupful of rolled oats, one-half cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of rice, one-half cupful of molasses and one egg. Rub all thoroughly together, so that there will be no lumps in it, and then brown it very brown in the oven, stirring it frequently.

### Hammock and Swing.

Illustrated herewith is an improvement in hammocks, the invention of a Kansas man. Ordinarily hammocks are attached to posts on the porch or other stationary supports, but the one shown here possesses a distinct advantage, as it can be moved quickly from one place to another, wherever the desirable shady spot is to be found. The



SWINGING HAMMOCK.

supporting framework is entirely separate from the hammock, the latter being attached to overhead bar. This bar rides in notches in the tops of the end pieces of frame. Suspended from the overhead bar are arms securely braced by iron rods, to which the hooks at the ends of the hammock are fastened. There is thus ample leverage for the hammock to swing freely without much effort on the part of the user. In fact, a slight pull on a rope attached to the overhead beam is sufficient to keep the hammock in motion.

### Ammonia Soap For Flannels.

Make a lather of melted soap and moderately warm water, add liquid ammonia in the proportion of one tablespoonful to two gallons of water. It must be covered while in use, as the ammonia will evaporate, and if the water becomes cold the flannel will not be clean.

### The Bed In Hot Weather.

If a piece of Japanese grass matting the exact size of the mattress is placed between it and the sheet it will assure a cool bed during the warm days. The mattress is fastened to the four corners of the bed by loops of tape. This is a device used by the English officers in India.

### Moth Eradicator.

A bottle of camphor or oil of cedar with the cork left out if hung on a hook in the closet will keep away moths without imparting a disagreeable odor to the clothing.

### Treatment For Lumbago.

For lumbago try spirits of turpentine sprinkled on a piece of flannel wrung out of very hot water. Apply this to the affected parts and renew it till you obtain relief.

### A Cooking Hint.

When roasting or baking meat in the oven place the dripping pan on a dish of water to prevent the gravy burning or boiling away.

## FRIEND OF BIRDS.

**How Tiny Girl Stopped Their Slaughter In a Part of Maine.**

A letter reached the office of the fish and game commissioners at the capitol a few days ago, directed in a childish hand, "The Bird Man, care of Governor Cobb, Augusta, Me.," says a special dispatch to the New York Herald. It read:

Dear Sir—Will you pleas come over here and stop the bad men from shooting all our dear robin red breasts and swallows and chippys and takin' the baby birds out of the nests, fur the mother birds cry orfully. Yours truly,

HAZEL LIBBY.

Stockton Springs, Me.

The child's letter received the same attention that would have been accorded a communication from the governor. It was a formal and signed complaint from a citizen of the great commonwealth of Maine, and as such it was considered. It was duly entered and recorded and referred to Commissioner Carleton. Word was sent to Game Warden Walter I. Neal, directing that he investigate the complaint and use every endeavor to obtain a conviction if the law had been violated.

Warden Neal went to Stockton Springs and found by a brief inquiry that it had long been the custom of the Italian laborers employed on the new railroad construction to shoot and snare all the small birds they could, which they roasted on spits over their open fires and considered most dainty morsels. More than this, it was found that the Italians robbed the nests, taking the young birds, which were also considered a great delicacy.

Neal and a Stockton policeman soon came across a young Italian who was banging away at everything he saw. He was arrested and in his pockets were found two robins, a blackbird, two thrushes and some sparrows. The arrest caused great consternation in the Italian colony. Even the most vociferous and athletic explanations of the interpreter for a time fell short of impressing upon them that the small birds were not common property, but were protected by the laws in this part of America.

The sportsman was brought before a justice of the peace and, coached by his interpreter, pleaded guilty and threw himself upon the court's mercy.

The court read the respondent a serious lecture upon the enormity of the offense, all of which was repeated by the official interpreter. The court imposed a fine of $5 for each bird and the costs of court, amounting in all to about $40, and also confiscated the Italian's fowling piece.

The fine was promptly paid, and that night messages were sent the whole length of the job that it would cost a month's pay to shoot any more birds.

## THE "AUTO BUG" NOW.

**Garage Manager Tells the Court How One of Its Victims Acts.**

Entomologists say they can't give it official recognition, but Ernest W. Wridgway, manager of an automobile company's garage in New York, has it scientifically classified and catalogued and declares he wants the honor of having seen it first, says the New York Times. He calls it the "automobile bug." Mr. Wridgway recently told Magistratee Finelite all about it in the West Side court in New York when he had Theodore Auguston arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"What is it?" asked the magistrate.

"It's the 'auto bug,' your honor," said Wridgway.

"What?" asked the puzzled magistrate.

"The 'auto bug,'" continued Wridgway. "This man's got it. It's this way: He wants to ride in automobiles all the time. When one leaves the garage he's on hand and jumps into the seat to ride with the chauffeur until we have to throw him off. If there's only one seat he climbs upon the lap of the driver and sits down. He's got it bad, this auto bug. He's had it for several days, and something ought to be done for him."

Magistrate Finelite was satisfied with the explanation and placed Auguston under $500 bond for six months.

### Reproduction of Lee's Retreat.

The retreat of Lee's army from Gettysburg is to be re-enacted by the national guard of Pennsylvania at its annual division encampment, which is to take place on the great battlefield July 21 to 28, says a Harrisburg (Pa.) correspondent of the New York Sun. Major General J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the division, is completing his plans for this novel feature of the camp. The movement will be participated in by the entire division, 10,000 men being employed in the operation during the greater portion of four days.

### Would Teach Graft In Schools.

Graft as a course in the schools of the United States was advocated by ex-Governor Bradley of Kentucky in an address the other day before the teachers of Jefferson county, says a Louisville (Ky.) dispatch. He wanted the subject taught in the schools, so that the rising generation will know what it is and how to avoid it. Denouncing graft as a deadly curse of the United States he said it was necessary that something be done to check it, and he believed the public schools to be the best place.

### Orange Lining to Ward Off Old Sol.

Orange stockings and a white hat with an orange hued brim give just the right touch to a white outing costume, say the Parisians. There is a reason for it too—that is, for the orange in the hat. It removes danger of sunstroke and enables the summer girl to walk, golf or drive in calm disregard of the temperature, says the New York Press. Orange, it has been discovered by scientists, absorbs the destructive red ray which is responsible for Old Sol's detrimental action on the brain.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®